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DUBLIN 10-14 (50-57)  
FRANKFURT 10-14 (50-57)  
GENEVA 10-14 (50-57)  
HAMBURG 10-14 (50-57)  
LONDON 10-14 (50-57)  
LYONS 10-14 (50-57)  
MADRID 10-14 (50-57)  
MILAN 10-14 (50-57)  
MOSCOW 10-14 (50-57)  
PARIS 10-14 (50-57)  
ROME 10-14 (50-57)  
ST. PETERSBURG 10-14 (50-57)  
TOKYO 10-14 (50-57)  
WASHINGTON 10-14 (50-57)  
ZURICH 10-14 (50-57)

## EC and British Reach an Accord on Renegotiation

By James Goldborough

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—The nine member states of the European Community reached an agreement today on a new round of negotiations with Britain to renegotiate its terms of membership in the common market.

The agreement, which was reached after a series of discussions, allows the British government to request a renegotiation of its terms of membership in the common market.

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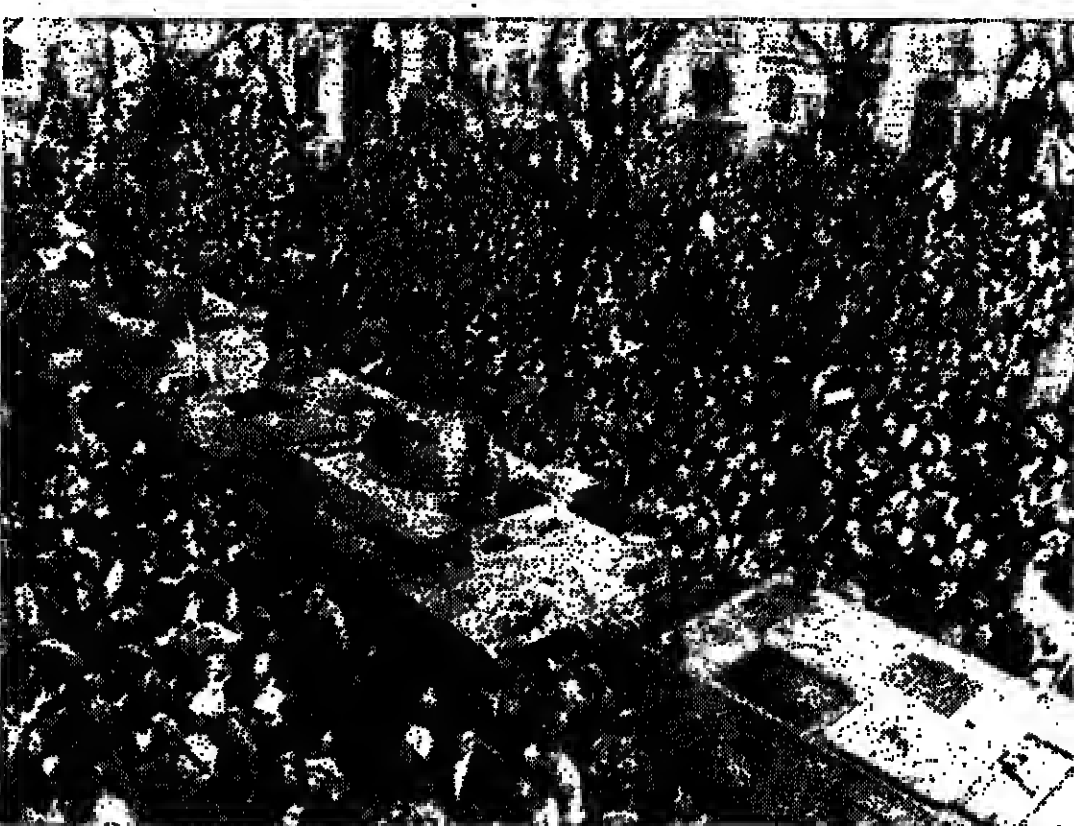
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IN THE STREETS OF LISBON—Armed units loyal to the government moved in on an angry crowd at National Guard headquarters in Lisbon yesterday after the reported failure of a rightist uprising. The crowd thought the guard supported the rightists.

## Cabinet Shake-Up Also Ordered

## Cambodia Military Chief Replaced

By H.D.S. Greenway

PHNOM PENH, March 11 (AP)—Cambodian President Norodom Sihanouk announced today that he had accepted the resignation of the commander in chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, and ordered that the cabinet be reshuffled.

The move, announced by the President over the radio tonight, was described by Cambodian officials as designed to bring the army more under the control of the civilian government and to increase the efficiency and morale of both the armed forces and the government.

Long-time observers here doubted that a reshuffle of the government and the armed forces could markedly change the critical military situation.

The British have argued that by 1978 Britain would be paying 10 percent of the total EEC budget, while having only 10 percent of the total EEC gross national product.

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Some observers speculated that this was the first in a series of moves leading to the resignation of Lon Nol in an attempt to bring about negotiations.

But others warned that it would be premature to view this move as a prelude to Lon Nol's resignation. It might be an attempt to save Lon Nol's presidency.

Mr. Nessen said "very few" Americans were involved and that only some have left. He said there are about 400 Americans in Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, in Phnom Penh, diplomatic sources said an RAF cargo plane evacuated 30 British and Commonwealth citizens and other foreigners today as the besieged city's Phnom Penh Airport fell under intensified Communist rocket and artillery attacks.

The President also said in his broadcast that he had asked the government to propose laws which would allow "economic saboteurs and subversive elements" to be severely punished and even executed.

It is clear that Gen. Fernandez lost out in a power play with his rivals—notably Premier Long Boret. The civilians have been complaining that Gen. Fernandez was a law unto himself and unresponsive to the will of the government.

Denbie Duty Possible With the post of commander in chief abolished, the new chief of the general staff will be answerable to the minister of defense, a job that may also go to Sak Suth Sakhan.

Sak Suth Sakhan, 45, has served Lon Nol as a roving envoy in Asia for the last two years. He is a product of the Cambodian Military Academy and the French General Staff School.

He served under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the rebel-backed deposed premier, in the late 1950s as defense minister in a Cabinet that included the rebel leader, Khieu Samphan. Under Lon Nol he has served both as chief of staff and as minister of defense.

Thus, he is a known quantity who will not frighten the powerful army commanders. How much effect he can have over the army is questionable, for one problem is that the powerful generals have always had to be negotiated with rather than ordered. All this afternoon there (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Gen. Sosthene Fernandez

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Officials Take Refuge According to a broadcast monitored on the military short-wave band, the whereabouts of Portugal's richest men, Jorge and Jose Manuel de Melo, were being sought.

Marines loyal to Mr. Goncalves' government were sent to control Lisbon airport with orders to "severe" anyone coming over who enters and leaves the country.

The new agency Cifra, which often reflects official viewpoints, said Gen. Spínola, his wife and 18 Portuguese Army officers flew into Talavera La Real in three helicopters.

Quoting "sources very close" to the Portuguese Embassy in Madrid, Cifra said it was very likely the former president, Mrs. Spínola and all 18 officers would leave Spain within hours for a yet unknown destination abroad.

Sen. Tower said, "It appears to me that the collapse of the government is imminent. Their military position appears to be untenable."

Asked if he meant days, weeks or months, Sen. Tower said, "I would say days. I personally don't see how they can hold out."

Asked if he thought a change of government could save the situation, Sen. Tower, a senior member of the Armed Services Committee, said: "I think that about the best we could expect would be a coalition government that would include the Khmer Rouge."

A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee today voted to grant \$125 million in additional military assistance to Cambodia. President Ford had sought \$225 million in emergency aid to Phnom Penh.

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee was deadlocked 3-3 today on a proposal to approve about half the sum sought by the President. The subcommittee is to reconvene tomorrow to continue deliberations.

Most members of a recent congressional fact-finding mission to Southeast Asia told the House Foreign Affairs Investigations subcommittee it should approve limited military aid to Cambodia.

## Lisbon Barracks Bombed

## Coup Fails in Portugal; Spinola Flees to Spain

LISBON, March 11 (AP)—Portuguese Air Force trainer planes bombed an artillery barracks today in what the government said was an unsuccessful coup attempt by "reactionary" elements.

Former President Antonio de Spínola, the conservative general who led the coup that toppled the 45-year Portuguese dictatorship last April, was reported to have fled to Spain and been put under surveillance by the Spanish government.

He was ousted by left-leaning officers in September. President Francisco de Costa Gomes, in a radio-television speech late tonight, laid the blame for what he called "the reactionary adventure" squarely on his former comrade in arms, Gen. Spínola.

He put the former president's name at the head of a list of 28 officers he said would be "arrested, tried and punished."

Two propeller-driven World War II planes appeared at noon and bombed and strafed the 1st Light Artillery Regiment near the airport here, blasting holes in the red tile roofs of the barracks and shattering windows. Gunners surrounded the barracks. Some sources described the air attacks and paratroopers as taking part in the coup.

Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves went on radio to urge the "people" to close ranks with the Armed Forces Movement he represents and to make the Portuguese revolution "irreversible."

He said the situation was "under absolute control."

Meanwhile, a senior Portuguese officer hinted that the United States was behind the attempted coup.

Brig. Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, chief of security forces, told Portuguese reporters that U.S. Ambassador Frank Carlucci "had better leave what happened today."

He added he could not guarantee Mr. Carlucci's safety.

Mr. Carlucci issued a statement later saying "I have full confidence that Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and the government of Portugal are capable and have the intention of insuring my security."

An embassy spokesman said the ambassador had spoken to the general by telephone.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Fumest said, "I categorically deny that the U.S. Embassy or the government was in any way involved in events in Lisbon today."

Military units took up position around the embassy as leftists "severed" into the street. The Communist party called for a rally to support the government.

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The coup attempt in Portugal failed, and Gen. Spínola fled to Spain. The government in Lisbon is now trying to restore order and suppress the rebellion.



Gen. Antonio de Spínola



Ambassador Frank Carlucci

## Kissinger Reports Progress Toward Cyprus Settlement

ANKARA, March 11 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left here today after saying that he believed progress toward a Cyprus settlement had been made during his 24-hour visit to Turkey.

He told reporters that it was in the interest of all parties concerned that the situation on the island be resolved as quickly as possible.

"The problem is to begin the negotiations and find a framework for them," Mr. Kissinger said.

Details of a final settlement will have to be worked out by Greek-Cypriot negotiators, he said.

Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel predicted earlier that the intercommunal talks would resume soon and that Washington would resume arms deliveries to Turkey.

To Inform Greece Mr. Kissinger said that he would send Under Secretary of State Arthur Hartmann to Athens to brief Greek leaders on his Ankara talks.

The secretary of state, who met Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Botsis last week, said that he had brought no specific plans to Turkey from Athens.

Mr. Kissinger said that he did not expect to return to Ankara until May, when he plans to attend the summit conference in Athens.

Reaction to Formula UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 11 (AP)—A formula proposed by Mr. Kissinger for resolving the Cyprus problem has been accepted by Turkey but rejected by Greece, UN diplomats said today.

Mr. Kissinger proposed to the Turkish government yesterday that both sides agree to resume negotiations under the auspices of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, according to Turkish, Greek and Cypriot diplomats here.

Both the Greeks and Greek Cypriots said that the Kissinger proposal was not acceptable.

Retreat in Mountain Areas Kurds Assert Key Positions Fall to Iraqis

By Eric Pace TEHRAN, March 11 (AP)—Iraqi armor and infantry units have reportedly pushed Kurdish rebels out of several militarily important mountain areas in the north since the government offensive began there Friday.

This was reported here yesterday by supporters of the Kurdish leader, Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani, on the basis of telephone conversations with Kurds on the Iranian side of the border.

"It is very bad in Kurdistan," a Kurdish informant said in an interview.

The Iraqi offensive was said to have begun about 6 miles west of Mt. Zozuk, several hours after it had been announced in Algiers that Iran and Iraq had signed an agreement there to settle their frontier dispute.

The Algiers announcement made no mention of the Kurdish issue, but it was reported in Algiers that the accord, which called for a halt to subversive infiltration across the border, also included an Iranian agreement to stop supporting the Kurds in Iraq in their efforts to achieve autonomy.

According to Barzani sympathizers, the Iraqi offensive was preceded last week by raids on Kurdish areas by Iraqi planes. Some Kurds have been saying that Gen. Barzani's forces have been pushed off Mt. Zozuk, enabling Iraqi forces to bring up artillery.

The Iraqis are also said to have taken part or all of two other key positions, Mt. Serti and Mt. Hendrin. Advances are reported to have placed Iraqi forces in control of a main supply route.

One target of the air raids appeared to have been Gen. Barzani's headquarters in the Chubman area, which is said to be relatively densely populated. More than 100 people are said to have been killed.

Iranian travelers have reported clashes across the border from the Iranian town of Kermanshah. In the last year or so, more than 130,000 Kurdish refugees have fled across the border into Iran and their plight is expected to be taken up during negotiations here on the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers Saturday.



## '74 U.S. Move to Open Talks With Sihanouk Is Reported

ANKARA, March 11 (NYT).—The State Department was reported yesterday to have turned down a proposal by the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh to try to make diplomatic contacts with the former Cambodian leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

## Britain, EEC Reach Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

countries in balance-of-payments surplus also could be eligible for budgetary breaks. That provision, however, would limit a surplus nation's budgetary reductions to a percentage of its value-added tax, whereas a deficit nation could count on reductions on VAT, plus percentages of import duties and levies.

The nine also agreed to a formula that gave Mr. Wilson satisfaction on his pledge to win an agreement permitting continued access to the community for New Zealand butter. However, the community refused to prolong the access for New Zealand cheese.

The chiefs of government hardly had time for anything but Britain during the meeting. They did manage to agree to prepare a common position on energy sometime before a full consumer-producer conference this year. They also reached a consensus on the European Security Conference, agreeing that it could be ended with a 35-nation summit meeting this year if progress continues in the negotiations at Geneva.

## Kenya Politician, Critic of Regime, Found Murdered

NAIROBI, March 11 (Reuters).

—Joshua Karuki, a prominent politician and critic of the government, has been found murdered after being missing for more than a week, members of his family reported tonight.

They said that formal police identification had to wait for fingerprint tests but they were positive that a body they viewed at the city mortuary today was that of the 46-year-old member of Parliament.

Mr. Karuki, a critic of government land policy and of what he claimed was a failure to redistribute the country's wealth since independence, disappeared on March 2. Since then, other members of Parliament have questioned the government about his whereabouts, but officials said they were unable to give any information.

Today, a police announcement said the body of a man had been found in a forest about 10 miles from the city. The body appeared to have three bullet wounds in the chest and one in the back of the head.

## Financier on Trial Over U.S. Campaign

SAN DIEGO, March 11 (AP).

A jury of six men and six women was chosen today and began hearing testimony in the political contributions trial of financier Arnold Smith, 78, a political supporter of former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Smith, whose multimillion-dollar empire of banks and businesses collapsed over the last 15 months, is accused of making unlawful contributions of \$3,000 to the 1972 re-election campaign of Mr. Nixon and \$7,000 to the 1970 campaign of then Sen. George Murphy, R-Calif.

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HITTING THE DECK—Freight and baggage handlers diving for cover as insurgent gunners fired a heavy barrage into the airport at Phnom Penh, delaying U.S. airlift.

## Saigon Reports Reds Unleash Nationwide General Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

that air strikes—which reportedly were directed against the town's main thoroughfares—and ground troops had knocked out 14 of 21 tanks in and around Ban Me Thout.

Some scattered house-to-house fighting was reported. Also, a battle for the town's main airfield, four miles to the east, was said to be still in progress.

The command said that elements of the North Vietnamese 320th Division had joined the independent 25th Regiment and a battalion of demolition troops in the struggle for the town.

## Other Actions

There were three other battle-field developments:

- Heavy shelling and ground attacks and a tank-led assault were reported from South Vietnam's northernmost provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien, whose capital, Hue, was flooded with more than 25,000 refugees.

- In the northern province of Quang Tin, where a full North Vietnamese division is reported to have infiltrated recently, two district towns in the hills were reported captured. An outpost manned by militiamen and artillery units seven miles southwest of the province capital was said to have been overrun.
- In Quang Duc Province, in the Central Highlands and southwest of Ban Me Thout, the district town of Duc Lap and three satellite base camps were lost, the government said.
- As fighting picked up in Military Region III around Saigon, the command reported that North Vietnamese tanks had

## 2d Letter-Bomb Blast Halts Lebanon Mails

BEIRUT, March 11 (UPI).

Toni Frangieh, the minister of posts and telegraphs, ordered a stop to all mail distribution in Lebanon today after the second letter-bomb explosion in less than 24 hours, government sources said.

The bomb exploded in Beirut's central post office, while the letter was being opened by its addressee, who had collected it from his post office box, the sources said. They did not mention injuries or damage.

## FAO Head Says World Threat of Famine Lessens

ROME, March 11 (NYT).

The director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Addeke Boerma, said yesterday that the menace of famine confronting large areas of the globe had eased since the World Food Conference was held in Rome in November.

Mr. Boerma said that the cereal needs of the 33 "most severely affected countries" had been reduced from 7.5 million tons to 4 million tons during the current year.

Mr. Boerma, who is Dutch, addressed an extraordinary session of the FAO Council. He said that the willingness of the international community to cope with the present short-term food emergency in the world was "the first break in the dark clouds that have hung over the immediate food situation in the last few years."

Mr. Boerma stressed that continuation of international food aid during the next few months was vital.

## Chile's Farms Raise Output Under Junta

Production Increased By 10% During '74

By Jonathan Kandell

TALCA, Chile, March 11 (NYT).—On either side of the Pan-American Highway as it stretches south from Santiago, the farmland is being worked with an intensity unseen in recent years.

Corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets and sunflowers cover fields bordered by weeping willows and cottonwood trees. Traffic occasionally crawls behind lumbering tractors or horse carts laden with produce.

Agriculture is one of the few bright spots in the otherwise bleak economic landscape.

Under the Marxist government of the late President Salvador Allende, agricultural production dropped precipitously by almost 25 per cent in his last year in office. The deterioration was generally attributed to unrealistic low food prices, inadequate credit, rising production costs, badly administered agrarian reform, lax labor discipline on collective farms and the insecurity of private farmers faced with a wave of illegal land seizures.

## Cooperatives Impressive

Last year, under the military government, that displaced Mr. Allende, agricultural production nationwide increased 10 per cent. Here in the Talca area, the most important food producer for Santiago, the capital, 125 miles to the north, the performance has been even more impressive. Local officials say that the cooperatives, which sputtered badly during the Allende years, have shown a 30-per-cent increase in land brought under cultivation.

The turnaround has been accomplished mainly through severe pressure on peasants and farm laborers to increase output despite a decline in real income.

At the same time, the government has lifted price controls on most food products, letting them reach a realistic market value. This has fueled the inflationary spiral in the cities, reducing the urban poor to a daily battle with malnutrition. But it has spurred agrarian growth.

The cooperatives began during the 1960s when Chilean agriculture was still dominated by the large feudal holdings known as *latifundia*. During the three Allende years beginning late in 1970, agrarian reform accelerated sharply with virtually all farms larger than 200 irrigated acres legally expropriated and hundreds of smaller plots illegally seized.

In Talca more than half the land is worked on a cooperative basis. Most peasants in the zone were Allende supporters, although there was considerable discontent because the cooperatives were overcrowded and the government failed to give peasants ownership shares as promised by law.

## No Money

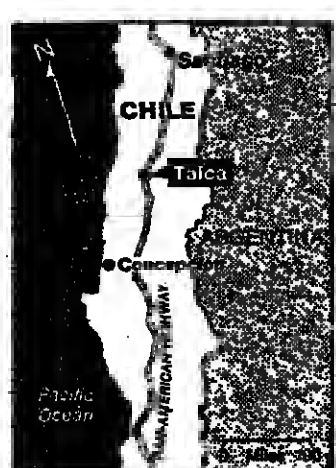
"There is no money—that is the story you will hear in all the cooperatives," said Hector Albornoz, the president of Santa Maria, a typical cooperative in the area. "If the prices stay high and the harvest is good this year, we may be able to get the banks off our backs. But it is hard."

According to Mr. Albornoz, government control over the cooperatives is actually stronger than under Allende because each has been assigned an administrator who holds the disciplinary reins.

"As soon as I can, I want my own plot," Mr. Albornoz said. "I want my own horse so I can plow the land. I am tired working for other people. I am tired of the cooperative. And I am just plain tired besides."

The government finds its strongest support in Talca among the private farmers, who bitterly opposed Allende and supported the coup in September, 1973.

"More than anything else we are happy about the security we



have now," said Salomon Gaete, a well-to-do farmer who owns 200 acres. "I know that I am going to keep this land and as long as the prices hold up I'm going to produce as much as I can."



HEAVE HO—Two Israeli soldiers carrying a squatter from a site near Ramallah in a heavily populated sector of the occupied West Bank area of Jordan yesterday.

## Israel Evicts Third Group of West Bank Squatters

JERUSALEM, March 11 (AP).

Israeli troops today evicted 80 Jewish nationalists who had attempted to settle on occupied Jordanian land, claiming that it was part of Israel's heritage from biblical times. There was no violence.

The settlers had barricaded themselves inside an abandoned Jordanian Army bunker overnight, electrifying its iron gate to keep out anyone sent to evict them.

It was the third time in eight days that Israeli rightists tried to stake a claim to parts of the

occupied West Bank, hoping to force the government into letting them stay there. This time, they chose a site between Ramallah and Nablus. Men, women and children moved in and hoisted the Israeli flag.

The area is in the populous West Bank highlands, where Israeli governments have barred Israeli settlement out of fear that the region's annexation would add a large Arab population to the Jewish state.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin's government is concentrating on negotiations with Egypt for a

political settlement in the Sinai Desert, and the West Bank squatter attempts have posed a major problem for the Premier. The would-be settlers are backed by the powerful right-wing Likud opposition and by members of Mr. Rabin's semi-coalition partner, the National Religious party. Yesterday Likud presented a petition, signed by nearly 600,000 Israelis, opposing withdrawal from the West Bank. Likud said that the signatures represent 44 per cent of the electorate.

## One Result Is Political Void in Countryside

## Land Reform Cracks Ethiopian Feudalism

By David B. Ottaway

AWASA, Ethiopia, March 11 (UPI).

The feudal system in southern Ethiopia is crumbling fast under the impact of the land-reform decree promulgated last week, with no resistance so far from the local nobility.

The powerful Amhara landlords, who once owned much of the choice cereal and coffee land here and who ruled the entire empire for centuries, as well as many of the local nobles and village chiefs, are now either dead, in prison, lying low or have fled to the capital. The result has been to create a political vacuum in many of the smaller towns and in the countryside of the region.

In some areas, the peasants are taking over the land and crops of their previous landlords or selling off their cattle. Otherwise, there is an atmosphere of excitement and rejoicing among the peasantry at the government's sudden and total abolition of the feudal system.

"We were dead people but now we have come to life again," a peasant said. "I cannot believe this. It is like rising from the graveyard."

These were among the principal findings of a 600-mile trip through southern Shoa and northern Sidama provinces. The land-reform proclamation, which abolished all feudal ties and nationalized all rural lands, was expected to knock off fighting between landlords and peasants.

Little Violence So Far

But no incident of violence was witnessed or reported during the two-day tour and to date few reports of violence have reached the capital.

The road here from Addis Ababa passes through farmlands formerly owned by such nobles as Emperor Haile Selassie's daughter, Princess Tenagnework (now in prison); his grandson, Emperor Gebre Selassie (executed); Dejazmatch Solomon Abraham (executed) and Blatta Admassu Retta (executed).

These were lands the former emperor gave to members of the royal family and its supporters and took away from local Galla tribesmen and other ethnic groups conquered by the Amhara nobility as recently as the 19th century.

Now the Gallas, Ethiopia's largest ethnic group, are getting back their land, or at least the use of it.

About 60 miles south of Addis

Ababa, several hundred Gallas gathered behind a huge tree at the village market site to hear a young student explain the reform. He urged them to form associations to take the place of the hated local noblemen, called *balababts*.

## Peasants' Fears

In Negelle, 90 miles to the south, the local government administrator was taking advantage of the weekly town market to explain the reform to the townsfolk and peasants.

Two lean and leathery peasants told how the land they lived on had been transferred four times since 1928 from one member of the royal family to another, and they along with it. The peasants' main fear now seems to be that the government might force them to move from their plots to make

way for outside landless farmers. In Sodo, the biggest landing in the district left his 5,000-acre estate and took his family to Addis Ababa two days before the proclamation. His servants and tenants said he had handed over the land and house to them saying: "It is better you should have it than any outsiders."

His parting words, they said, were "better that I go live among the other noblemen in Addis Ababa than be ordered around by my own servants and tenants."

After talking with local and provincial officials here, it is apparent that no one knows exactly how the reform will actually be carried out. However, the local subprovincial administrator in Sodo said, "There is a feeling the people may get together and do it themselves."

## Portugal Crushes Uprising And Spinoza Flees to Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

strators sacked the headquarters of the conservative Center Democratic party and its ally, the smaller Christian Democratic party tonight, according to witnesses.

They said demonstrators broke all the windows in the two headquarters before charging inside, smashing furniture and turning out documents from files. The headquarters are less than 200 yards from the Oporto military headquarters.

Another mob of leftists sacked the headquarters of the Center Democratic party in downtown Lisbon. Others at National Guard headquarters smashed the equipment of photographers taking pictures there.

Reports from various sources indicated the air attacks resounded a moderate or conservative element in the military while the artillery regiment had become left-leaning. But there was no clear-cut political identification of the forces involved.

Mr. Goncalves said in a statement broadcast by the national radio that "revolutionary forces" had made "a desperate attempt to stop the revolutionary process started on April 25." The national radio referred to the attacked regiment as "loyalist."

Tass blamed "right-wing elements in the Portuguese Air Force" for the uprising.

If the "uprising" was the government called it was a move by conservatives to take power, the effort did not seem very serious.

The pair of single-engine, propeller-driven planes with air force markings succeeded only in causing minor damage. There were no deaths.

Meantime, a confused unit of paratroops surrounded the barracks compound, not knowing one of the officers said, exactly why. Paratroops were also at the Lisbon Airport. They were withdrawn late in the afternoon.

A loyalist officer at command headquarters said as far as he knew that was all the military action involved.

The Portuguese government—which includes a Cabinet made up of civilians from the Socialist, Popular Democratic and Communist parties, plus military men—recently announced a blueprint for state control of key industrial

sectors and the breakup of agricultural land holdings.

The plan provided for continuing private property and free enterprise, but Marxist officers had advocated an end to all capitalism in the country.

The government says it will hold a constitutional assembly next month and legislative elections in the fall, but the military factions differ over their final role in running the nation.

Earlier, moderates in the reportedly wanted to set a special date to cut off the military involvement in politics.

## Sithole to Answer Rhodesia Charge

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 11 (Reuters).

The Rev. Ndlovu Sithole, the detained nationalist leader, will be given a special court hearing March 12 to answer charges that he plotted to overthrow the government.

Lawyers for Mr. Sithole, a leading militant in the African National Council, have contended that he will appear at the hearing, the spokesman said. There had been speculation that the American-educated Minister would refuse to go before the court.

Mr. Sithole, 54, was arrested last week. He had been a figure in negotiations between the African council and a white minority government, increasing the political power of Africans. After his arrest, the council broke off the talks.

## U.S. Icebreaker Escapes Freeze

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 11 (UPI).

The crippled icebreaker Glacier, which was almost trapped in the Antarctic ice for the month-long South Polar voyage, "rammed her way to the open sea" today, a Coast Guard spokesman here said.

After six days of being stuck through 38-foot-thick ice on power, the 8,600-ton tugboat, the most powerful in the United States fleet, was rescued by the swift approach of a weathering night after weathering a

yesterday.

The Glacier had radioed she had broken through to open waters of the Antarctic Sound, the spokesman said.

Thirty-seven of the 311 crewmen and eight scientists had been evacuated by helicopter.

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ite House Backing Seen

# enate Panel to Investigate A 'Assassinations' Role

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence will make a rough investigation of whether the CIA was involved in political assassinations, committee sources said yesterday. The committee's probe is in addition to the Heller Commission's probe of domestic activities.

Frank Church, D-Idaho, committee's chairman, did not rule out the possibility of assassinations when he pledged yesterday reports that the had been involved in plots to assassinate or actual assassinations of leaders of foreign nations. A source close to the committee said, however, that the committee is concerned about the possibility of the CIA being involved in such plotting.

The White House appeared to be encouraging the committee to look into the controversial subject.

After questioning yesterday, President Ford's spokesman, Ron Nessen, told newsmen, "There certainly will be an opportunity for the committee to look into [assassinations] if they wish. The charter of the Rockefeller Commission limits it to allegations of domestic spying. Many Washington observers took this to mean that the President would favor the Senate committee's inquiry."

Several news reports have stated that the CIA was involved in plots to assassinate Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba and President Francois Duvalier of Haiti and in the assassinations of Rafael Trujillo, head of the Dominican Republic, and of Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo. Mr. Ford has declined to comment directly on any of these allegations.

Mr. Ford has been assured that the CIA has "no policy of assassination," Mr. Nessen said today, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Nessen described the President as "opposed to a policy of political assassination."

"It is certainly my impression that this President feels that that's not happening during his presidency and his intention is that it not happen during his administration," Mr. Nessen said.

Panel Needs More Time

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Vice-President Rockefeller says his commission needs more time to complete its investigation.

"It would look as though we're falling a little bit behind," Mr. Rockefeller said yesterday after the eight-member commission began the ninth week of its probe by questioning three CIA agents.

He said the commission will ask Mr. Ford for an extension of a few weeks past our [April 4] deadline.

## ifornia Bars tate Funds to Protect Nixon

ACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—The admission of Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. has refused to give San Clemente police element \$117,000 to help former President Richard Nixon, a spokesman said yesterday.

Stall, Mr. Brown's press secretary, said the state Office of Criminal Justice Planning has turned down the application for part of the state's allocation from the state's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

"We're being rejected because we feel this is a federal effort and not appropriate of these funds," Mr. Stall said.

## Test on Tape of Oswald id to Indicate a Frameup

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—George O'Toole, an author who method called psychological evaluation to study 10 of tape recordings of Lee Oswald's denial of guilt assassination of President Kennedy, says Oswald was part of a frameup.

O'Toole, who said he once for the CIA, used the to study recordings of his voice and others made time of the 1963 killing.



George O'Toole

method, called PSE, in the electronic analysis of recorded voice. "It seeks to find in the voice which its claim reveal stress in individual speaking. This in turn, can mean the is not telling the truth, elopers contend."

Changes in Body

method is similar to the nal lie-detector test. It seeks to uncover lying changes in the body's is. However, neither method is acceptable as evidence in court.

O'Toole conceded in re to questions that the stress in a sentence or a word when measured by thological stress evaluator necessarily mean the of a falsehood produced is is no question there is

a range of alternative causes of the stress," he said. But he claimed that lack of stress does mean the truth is being told.

Mr. O'Toole spoke at a news conference timed to coincide with publication of his findings in Penthouse magazine.

10 Misstatements

Mr. O'Toole said a study of statements made by present and former members of the Dallas police led to discovery of 10 "misstatements" regarding "critical links in the chain of evidence" against Oswald.

"While I can offer no innocent explanation for such misstatements, neither do I claim that, beyond any question, the speakers were lying," he said. "I have not, nor am I now, accusing any individual of anything."

Mr. O'Toole based his conclusion on Oswald on the analysis of about 10 seconds of tape recording of Oswald's replies to reporter questions in a hallway at Dallas police headquarters. Twice Oswald was asked if he was responsible for the shooting and twice he denied it.

Stonehouse Seeks Swedish Passport

STOCKHOLM, March 11 (Reuters)—British MP John Stonehouse has written to Swedish Premier Olof Palme, saying he intends to renounce British citizenship and ask for a Swedish passport, the government said today.

In his letter, postmarked Melbourne and dated March 4, Mr. Stonehouse said he had suffered "the most vicious campaign of persecution by the British press of any recent figure in British public life."

Mr. Stonehouse, who fled to Australia with a false passport after escaping his own disappearance in Florida, has been told he must leave Australia once he ceases to be an MP.

## ority in U.S. ose Arms Aid oad, Poll Says

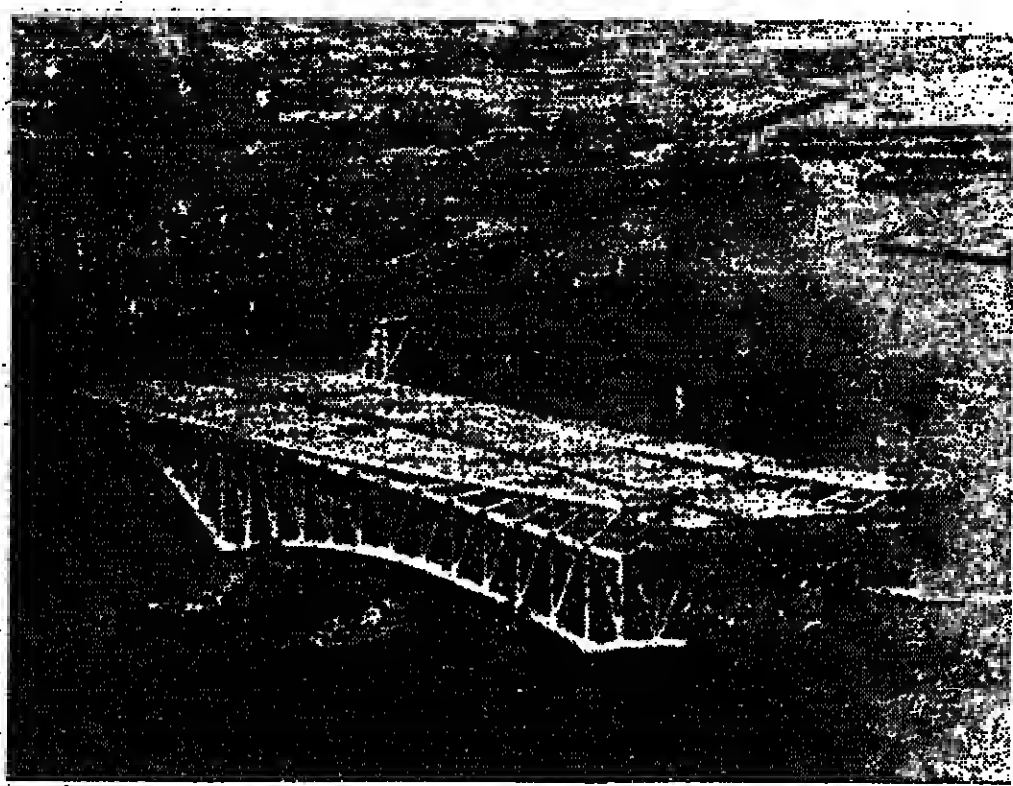
YORK, March 11 (UPI)—Jority of Americans are to U.S. military aid to untries, the Harris survey yesterday.

vey of 1,513 Americans up 65 per cent who said e against U.S. military aid to the United States selling equipment to other nations.

Harris firm said the poll i that "Americans inly believe that military aid from the United States y major world powers y heighten the prospects and that the attempt world problems by armed is bound to fail—a belief cultivated by the United perience in Vietnam."

## Confirm Davis

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Ned Davis as assistant secretary of state for African Affairs. The Senate also approved an amendment by Sen. South Africa.



BIG LINK—A bridge girder is towed into place at construction site at mouth of Tokyo's Arakawa River. The section, more than 500 feet long and 160 feet wide, weighs 4,000 tons. Built in Yokohama, it will support middle section of bridge.

## Big Surplus In Campaign Funds in U.S.

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT)—Political candidates and their contributing committees had more than \$20 million left over at the end of last year.

One reason for the large surplus appeared to be the broad collapse of Republican efforts in 1974, which let dozens of Democratic candidates coast to victory and keep their money in the bank.

From the 1972 campaign, Richard Nixon's re-election committee still has a net surplus of over \$1 million.

And for the 1976 presidential campaign, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has a balance of \$983,000. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, a rival for the Democratic nomination, started 1975 with a balance of \$849,000.

### Hundreds of Reports

The National Information Center on Political Finance compiled the figures from hundreds of reports by federal office-seekers and the party and special interest committees that support them.

Part of the center's purpose in releasing the information, according to Herbert Alexander, its director, was to call attention to the vagueness of the "reform" in the new campaign finance law on what politicians may do with unexpended contributions. To the annoyance of reformers like Mr. Alexander and of some candidates, too, the Federal Elections Commission, which was to write regulations on such details, has not been formed yet, nearly 10 weeks after the law took effect.

In addition to surpluses, the report also listed substantial debts for 1972 presidential candidates.

Rep. John Ashbrook, the Ohio Republican who mounted a conservative challenge to Mr. Nixon for the nomination, owes \$240,000, the center said.

Among Democrats, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota is listed as owing \$906,000; former Mayor John Lindsay of New York, \$153,000, and Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, \$172,000.

Sen. Edward Brooke, the Massachusetts Republican who last ran in 1972, had a surplus of \$508,000.

## U.S. Is Increasing Marine Guard at Posts Overseas

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Alarmed by terrorism abroad, the State Department is increasing the number of Marines guarding U.S. diplomatic posts in 96 countries.

The corps has picked an additional 344 noncommissioned officers from among volunteers for this duty, raising the total guard force to 1,488.

Officials said Marine protection is being extended to 27 additional posts, mainly in the Middle East and Africa. The guard also is being strengthened at 90 embassies and consulates that now have such protection.

Saigon and Buenos Aires were mentioned as places where U.S. ambassadors are being given more guards, because local authorities cannot assure the safety of U.S. diplomats there.

With few exceptions, only sergeants and lance corporals are eligible for the 30 months of diplomatic duty. Their tours are split into 12 months on a hardship post followed by 18 months on a less rigorous assignment.

## 50 Die as Ferry Sinks

DACCA, March 11 (Reuters)—At least 50 persons were drowned or killed by sharks when a ferry capsized near Sandwip Island, off Bangladesh, officials said.

## Treatment of Gary's Minority 2 Black Candidates for Mayor In Indiana Argue Over Whites

By Paul Delaney

GARY, Ind., March 11 (NYT)—Racial politics is common enough in America these days but in the Democratic mayoral primary here there is a new twist: The two main candidates are black and they are arguing about treatment of the city's white minority.

Indeed, Dozier Allen, a Calumet County trustee who is seeking to block Mayor Richard Hatcher's bid for a third term, charges that the mayor is a racist and compares him to Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

The mayor, Mr. Allen says, has been hostile and uncompromising to Gary's white minority, driving whites and businesses from the city. Mr. Hatcher, while acknowledging that Gary has serious race problems, vehemently denies Mr. Allen's charges.

To many whites in this steel town of 175,000, Mr. Hatcher, 41, has been a controversial figure since 1967, when he became the city's first black mayor by defeating the white-dominated Democratic organization.

### Hatcher's Popularity

But while he may be intensely disliked by white businessmen who continue to flee the city's downtown section and by those whites who would like to leave but cannot afford to, Mr. Hatcher seems to be extremely popular among blacks, who make up the majority here.

In the May 6 primary, Mr. Hatcher is opposed by two white candidates in addition to Mr. Allen, who has the support of the Democratic organization.

"It was necessary to polarize the races in 1967 to demonstrate that unity was required of blacks," Mr. Allen, 44, said.

"But since then, the mayor has run the city by conflict and confrontation."

"He has made public statements that whites are racists. He cannot relate to them. Sure, there is a lot of racism in Gary, but he has all but shut off communications with the banking, business and industrial communities."

Mr. Hatcher counters that his opponents "ignore Gary's history of being a polarized community since blacks first came here. He says there has been integration since he took office, that his staff is integrated and that he has sought to provide a balance in city employment reflective of the city's racial ratio, which is about 83 per cent black. Some blacks say it is as high as 70 per cent."

### Police Corruption

Mr. Allen believes he can break the trend. Mr. Hatcher feels it is a phenomenon of every city with large numbers of blacks.

There is the historical problem of police corruption in Gary, but, through it all, Mr. Hatcher's administration has remained free of scandal.

The sentiments of Martha Baker, 28, a physical therapist, are typical of many blacks.

"Gary today is better to live in than when I was growing up, at least better for blacks," she said. "There's less corruption, for one thing. Before Mayor Hatcher, the city government was thoroughly corrupt."

Philip McFarren, president of the Greater Gary Chamber of Commerce, did not share Miss

## Kerner Undergoes Surgery for Cancer

CHICAGO, March 11 (UPI)—A surgeon today removed a small cancerous tumor from the right lung of former Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, 66, and said that there is no evidence the cancer had spread.

Kerner was paroled last week from a federal penitentiary where he served seven months of a three-year conviction for bribery.

## U.S. Toxicological Center Is a Year Old

## Ecology Studied at Old Biological War Unit

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

JEFFERSON, Ark., March 11 (NYT)—At a former top-secret biological warfare plant here, 600 men and women and nearly 50,000 mice are involved in finding out how dangerous it is for Americans to eat, drink and breathe some of the myriad things to which the environment exposes them.

The work is being done at the National Center for Toxicological Research, a cluster of yellow-brick buildings which used to be part of the Army's Pine Bluff Arsenal, where deadly germs and other chemical agents were produced for possible use in war.

In buildings once geared for such tasks as spawning billions of disease-laden mosquitoes, scientists are studying mice, rats, hamsters and other animals to determine possible causes of cancer, birth defects or genetic abnormalities. The studies focus on the environment's relatively low levels of chemicals and other substances that contaminate food, water and air.

The National Center for Toxicological Research, a \$15-million-a-year operation, remains controversial 11 months after it went into full operation. Some critics distrust its motives, seeing much of the activity as serving the interests of industry at the expense of the public. Others question the scientific value of some or all of the work here. These critics, while applauding the purposes of research on hazards in the environment, believe the center of duplicates studies that can be done more effectively elsewhere by better-qualified scientists.

Officers of the center dispute all of these criticisms.

Dr. Morris Crammer Jr., director of the center, insists that the research is free from pro-industry or any other bias and that time and results will prove the scientific worth of the enterprise.

The center has some facilities and capabilities unequalled anywhere else, Dr. Crammer said. For example, it has major computer facilities and links to even larger ones in Washington. The center has 15-generation family trees of about 50,000 mice, permitting genetics studies of a detailed kind that would otherwise be impossible.

One research program is a set of related experiments that began last April and will involve 25,000 or more mice during a three-year period. Its purpose is to explore

the effects of a wide range of doses of a cancer-producing chemical known as 2 AAF. The full name is 2 acetyl amino fluorine. It was developed as a weed killer, Dr. Crammer said, but proved too dangerous for use.

A major objective in studying it, he said, is to understand better the behavior, at low doses, of chemicals that produce cancer, a subject on which there is much uncertainty.

The need for such a study, he said, can be seen from such recent incidents as the discovery that drinking water from the Mississippi River, tested in the New Orleans region, contains

traces of more than 60 synthetic chemical contaminants, including some that might cause cancer. No one knows that any of them are actual hazards to man, but any of them might be.

The center is also working to develop better research techniques and experimental systems for the study of environmental hazards.

Even critics of the center agree that the U.S. environment is bathed in a sea of chemicals, many present in only trace amounts, some in large doses, and that far too little research has been done to assess the dangers they may create.

## House Sidesteps Showdown Vote On Oil Tax Veto

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The House sidestepped a veto confrontation with President Ford today amid reports of progress in moves for a compromise between the administration and Democrats on their energy programs.

Mr. Ford's veto of a 90-day delay in his proposed \$3-a-barrel tax on imported oil was shunted to the Ways and Means Committee instead of being brought to a vote. The vote on referral was 364 to 57.

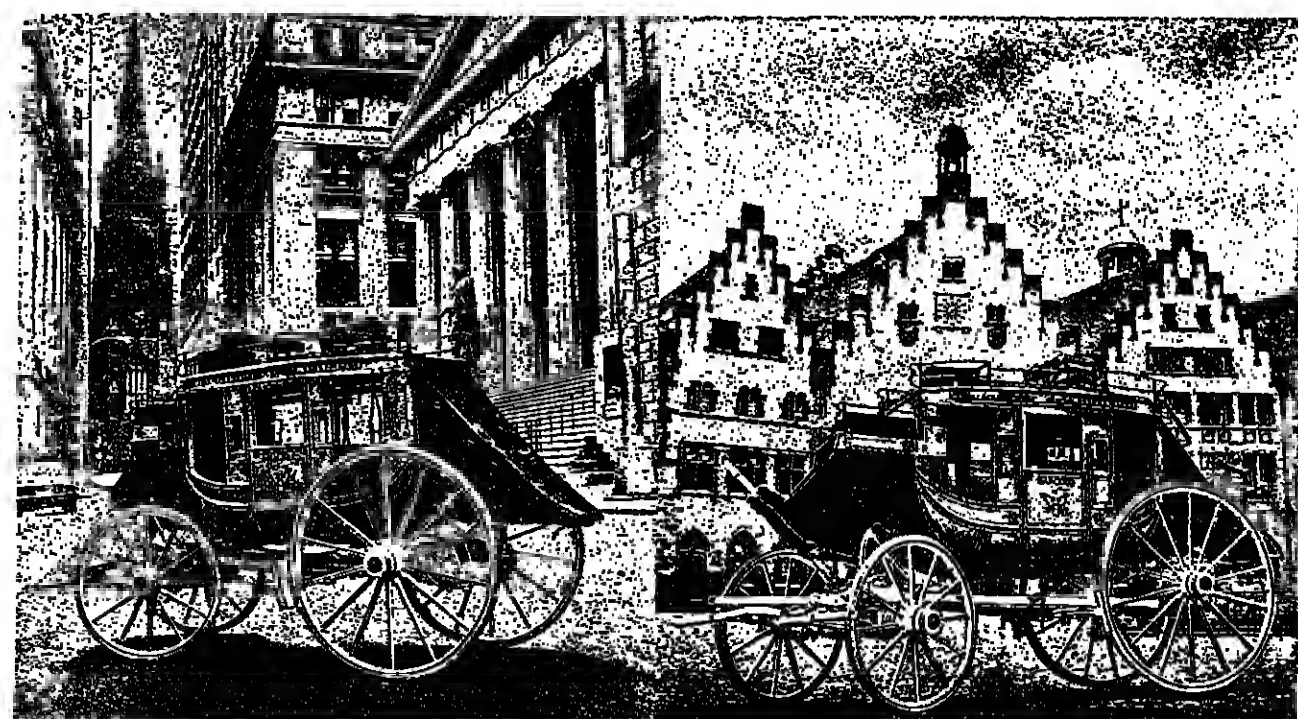
House Democratic leaders made the move, and the Republican leadership said it had no objection. Earlier, both sides had claimed they would win if the issue of overriding the veto were voted on.

Democrats and the administration were reported to be exploring the possibility of a compromise that would include a delay in the impact of proposed taxes.

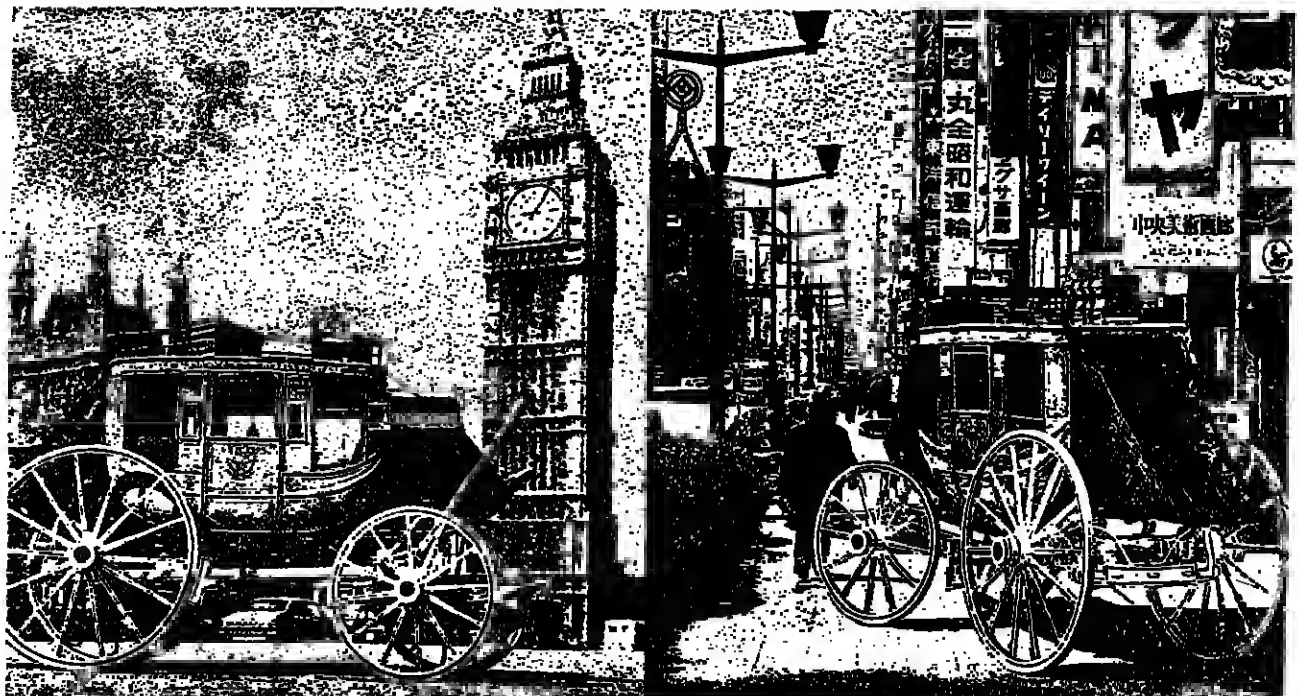
## Majority in U.S. Poll Seeks an Abortion Law

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—Three out of four Americans favor some sort of legislation to regulate abortions, according to a survey, but only 7.1 per cent would outlaw all abortions.

The study by the Duke University-based firm of De Vries and Associates disclosed that 93.6 per cent of the population sample would favor a law permitting abortion to save the mother's life.



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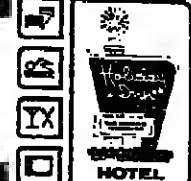
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## Obituaries

## Gleb Derujinsky, 86, Sculptor, Portrayed Presidents of U.S.

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT)—Gleb M. Derujinsky, 86, a versatile sculptor whose work included portraits of presidents, religious art, classical compositions and statues on contemporary themes, died here Sunday.

Mr. Derujinsky made the he-

rolic bust in granite of President Franklin Roosevelt for the entrance to the Roosevelt Memorial Library in Hyde Park, N.Y. His bust of President Theodore Roosevelt was displayed in Theodore Roosevelt House here.

His works decorate many churches in the United States and he made the 12 stations of the cross for the private chapel of Francis Cardinal Spellman.

He was born in Smolensk, Russia, Aug. 12, 1888, studied at the Imperial Academy of Art in Petrograd and received a law degree from the University of Petrograd in 1912. He began as a sculptor in Petrograd and his art soon graced the estates of the nobility.

After the revolution he escaped from the Crimea by working as a sailor on a ship bound for America. He arrived here in 1919 and became a naturalized citizen.

He received numerous awards for his work, including the recent Allied Artists' Gold Medal of Honor for Sculpture for "Angel of Sorrow," in alabaster, 1969.

Alan Green

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT)—Alan Green, author of several books and an advertising executive in the book publishing field until his recent retirement, died yesterday in Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Green, a native of Pittsburgh, was a partner in the Green-Brodie advertising agency which was later absorbed into a series of other firms.

He co-authored "Love on the Run" with Julian Green, which became a Clark Gable-Jean Crawford movie in 1938; and "How to Do Practically Anything" (1942), with Jack Goodman.

Harold B. Maynard

PITTSBURGH, March 11 (NYT)—Harold B. Maynard, 72, an authority in the field of management engineering and time and motion studies, died yesterday in Naples, Fla.

Mr. Maynard was best known for developing Methods Time Measurement, known as MTM, the first system of predetermined time standards to be fully published.

John J. Ryan

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—John J. Ryan, 63, cartoonist and illustrator for the Chicago Sun-Times, died yesterday at his home. Mr. Ryan drew the Harold Teen and Streamer Kelly comic strips in the 1940s.

Sammy Spear

MIAMI, March 11 (AP)—Bandleader Sammy Spear, 63, a regular for many years on the Jackie Gleason show, died of a heart attack today at his home.

## Charlemagne Prize Not to Be Awarded

AACHEN, West Germany, March 11 (AP)—Because Europe is "in a desolate condition," this West German border city's Charlemagne Prize for services to the unification of Europe will not be awarded for the second successive year, the foundation directorate said today.

A statement said that, like last year, there was no personality the directorate thought worthy of the prize.

## Rainbow Division Visit

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 11 (UPI)—World War II veterans from the 43d Infantry (Rainbow) Division that liberated Dachau Concentration Camp, near Munich, will return to Europe this summer. They will travel from Strasbourg to Vienna, stopping at towns where the division fought.



WHAT A WAY TO MAKE A LIVING—Australian Special Air Service troops climbing down ropes from a helicopter during a rehearsal at Swanbourne for an upcoming military demonstration and exercise.

## Documents Tie Sex Scandal To Queen Victoria's Family

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Queen Victoria's family and government leaders of the day brushed up Buckingham Palace's reported connection to a sex scandal that shocked Britain 75 years ago, according to official documents opened this week for the first time.

The scandal centered on a male homosexual brothel in London's Cleveland Street, allegedly frequented by Lord Arthur Somerset, equerry to the Prince of Wales, and other prominent men.

Details of the affair came to light when the director of public prosecutions opened relevant documents to public inspection. Until recently, the department kept official documents secret for 100 years.

The papers confirm rumors rife at the time that such persons as the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, prevented authorities from prosecuting Lord Somerset. The Prince of Wales, the eldest son

of Queen Victoria, became King Edward VII.

The documents also revealed that officials at the time wrote that Lord Somerset's attorney boasted that if the peer was taken to court "a very distinguished person will be involved."

That referred to Prince Albert Victor, the black sheep among Queen Victoria's children. The prince's name had earlier been mentioned in the Jack the Ripper murders that terrorized London.

Newspapers at the time hinted that some of the highest personages in the land were involved in the sex scandal and that the palace and government were anxious to sweep the dirt under the carpet. The only editor to write anyone in print was swiftly jailed for a year for libel.

The documents do not mention Prince Albert further. They show that the attorney general, the public prosecutor and the police commissioner wanted to prosecute Lord Somerset, who is referred to in the documents as "Mr. Brown," under stringent laws forbidding acts of "gross indecency" between male homosexuals.

## Prominent Britons

However, the Home Secretary, Lord Halsbury, plus Lord Salisbury and other leaders opposed this, partly because of Lord Somerset's position in society and partly because they feared that other prominent Britons would be implicated.

The assistant director of public prosecutions, H. Cuffee, wrote at the time that the Prince of Wales was "in a great state" and sent emissaries to the prosecutor's department and the police commissioner's office on Lord Somerset's behalf.

The prince, Mr. Cuffee said, "didn't believe a word of it and wished to concern himself to clear L.A.S. (Lord Somerset), and must have something settled."

Soon after, Lord Somerset left the country before an arrest warrant was issued.

The papers also include evidence that distinguished clients of the brothel tried to bribe the male prostitutes of Cleveland Street to go abroad before they could be called as witnesses.

The Times of London described the documents today as "an illuminating example of the Victorian high establishment closing ranks and pulling strings to protect its errant members."

## Dutch Sentence Four Who Held Hostages

THE HAGUE, March 11 (Reuters)—A Palestinian guerrilla and three other prisoners were sentenced to four to six years in prison today for holding 23 hostages for nearly five days in the October.

The guerrilla, Adnan Ahmad Nuri, 23, was sentenced to six years in his absence. He was freed on Nov. 24 to meet demands by Arab guerrillas who held a hijacked British airliner in Tunisia.

## IRA, British Move to End Truce Threat

## Investigate Search Of Church in Newry

BELFAST, March 11 (UPI)—British officials and the Irish Republican Army moved quickly today to smooth over a dispute that threatened to end the IRA's month-old cease-fire.

The threat came from Newry, a border town 35 miles south of Belfast, where local IRA leaders charged that the British Army broke the truce yesterday by searching a church and several homes for 12 escaped IRA prisoners.

A statement issued by the Newry unit said that it considered the cease-fire ended. As a result, it said, the IRA "reserved the right to take whatever military action they feel necessary."

But a spokesman for the IRA's Belfast brigade, the outlawed organization's main body in Northern Ireland, denied that the truce which began Feb. 10 was finished.

"We are investigating the case," he said. "But at this moment, there is no change in the existing cease-fire arrangement. No one in the republican movement has the authority to end the truce unilaterally without authority from the Command Council."

The British government's Northern Ireland Office said that the subject of the raids had been raised at the Newry "incident center," one of eight offices set up in the province last month to record alleged cease-fire violations.

Raids on private homes and buildings by the British Army were virtually eliminated last month as part of a tacit agreement with the IRA leading to the truce.

The troops moved into Newry cathedral yesterday afternoon following the escape from a local courthouse of 12 convicted IRA members who were facing new charges, including jailbreaking.

Soldiers also raided several homes known to belong to IRA sympathizers and detained men, all of whom were released later.

## Briton's Guard at Dieppe Told To Kill Him to Block Capture

LONDON, March 11 (Reuters)—Among the Allied troops who stormed ashore during the Dieppe raid in World War II was a young man with a special radar-related mission and an escort of 11 Canadian soldiers who were ordered to be prepared to shoot him.

The disclosure of the episode was made in a book which was published today. It quoted the attack's commander, Britain's Lord Mountbatten, as saying he was horrified when he learned years later of the secret orders given to the escort.

British Air Force Sgt. Jack Nissenhall, now a 57-year-old South African businessman, knew so much about radar that the 11 men of the South Saskatchewan Regiment were told to kill him rather than let him be captured by the Germans.

He survived, unlike most of his escort, but was not decorated and his story was not made public. The book quoted Lord Mountbatten as commenting: "If I had been told, he would most certainly have been decorated on the spot. To get him to do what he did and give him nothing is churlish."

## "Green Beach"

"Green Beach," the title of the book by James Lessor, was the code name of one of the 16 Dieppe special objectives—the one Sgt. Nissenhall was approached about and for which he volunteered.

Mr. Nissenhall, a Jew from East London who was a top radar technician, was assigned to learn all he could about a German radar station at Dieppe. The



BIG MUSH—One of the 39 contestants in the 1,049-mile race from Anchorage to Nome across Alaska. The race started 10 days ago and first prize is \$15,000.

## Two 'Great Train Robbers' To Be Paroled Next Month

LONDON, March 11 (Reuters)—Two of the great train robbers, the gang that carried out the largest theft in British history nearly 12 years ago, will be released from jail on parole next month.

But Ronald (Buster) Edwards, who has served eight years of a 15-year sentence, and James White, halfway through an 18-year term, are unlikely to lead the police to any of the £2,250,000 still missing.

When White was captured in 1963, he said that eluding a police search for three years had been like "doing my bird (jail sentence) on the outside." He helped the police recover £35,000 hidden in a trailer, but claimed he had been cheated out of the bulk of the £120,000 he was said to have received.

Edwards, who gave himself up after three years on the run, said at his trial: "I have nothing now." His share from the robbery had gone in blackmail payoffs to buy continued freedom, he said.

## Proceeds 'Banked'

It was during the night of Aug. 8, 1963, that a 15-man gang stopped a Glasgow-to-London mail train and robbed it of more than £2,500,000 in old banknotes.

Seven of the 12 captured and tried the following year were jailed for 30 years, but only £200,000 of the haul was recovered.

Most of the proceeds of the robbery were lodged with underworld bankers as members of the gang were rounded up and jailed. There has been continued speculation that the money disappeared into the pockets of the "minders."

Bruce Reynolds, the last of the robbers to be tracked down and regarded as the leader of the gang, offered to pay back what remained of his share when he was caught in 1968. But by that time, he had only £7,000 left, deposited in a Mexico City bank, according to his lawyer.

Members of the gang received up to £150,000 for their part in the robbery. How much they will find still waiting for them on their release from prison is unknown. But some of those serving 30-year sentences may be paroled next year, and they, if not the police, will start a new search for the money.

## Spanish Prison Is Said To Foil Breakout by 10

BURGOS, Spain, March 11 (UPI)—Prison guards at the penitentiary here quelled a mutiny and escape attempt Saturday by about 10 inmates, including several political prisoners, the Europa Press news agency reported today.

The prisoners, including at least one armed with a gun, overpowered the chief guard and an assistant and took over a prison wing, the report said. But other guards blocked all entrances, and the prisoners surrendered peacefully after prolonged negotiations, Europa Press said. It did not mention casualties.

## Japan Boosts Purchases of Chinese Oil

## A Step in Movement To Closer Relations

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, March 11 (NYT)—a move that has more political than economic impact, a Japanese importer has signed a contract that will double oil purchases from China this year, was disclosed yesterday.

Sources in the Japan-China Oil Import Council said Ryutaro Hasegawa, the company president, signed a contract for the purchase of 100,000 tons of oil with China's Sinopec group, valued at 58 million barrels this year.

The oil is a low sulfur content, which means it causes less pollution, and is priced at \$1 a barrel, slightly less than a parable crude petroleum from the Middle East. Chinese oil is the Japanese government's second source of oil, but it will account for only 10 percent of supplies this year.

More important, the move is another step toward closer relations with Peking and in from Moscow. Officials said Premier Takeo Miki's government was leaning toward China as the Soviet Union for political, economic and security reasons. The Japanese seem to no threat from China but perceive a potential threat from the Soviet Union.

## Soviet Blunders Seen

The change in policy appears to have come about less Tokyo's initiative than on the part of Peking and Moscow. It has been courting Japanese in the past, but the Russians have been more candid while the Japanese have been more guarded in some areas.

To any one Mr. Miki has a finely honed sense of the political and economic situation. He adopted by his predecessor, Etsu Tanaka, in a move that marks the first major foreign policy effort by the three-month-old Miki government.

Japanese officials and other foreign-affairs specialists, however, think Tokyo's maneuvering room was limited. They felt that Japan did not want to get too close to either side and possibly be dragged into the Sino-Soviet conflict. Moreover, Moscow and Peking have partisans in Japan's domestic politics who will attack Mr. Miki's government should it lean too far in one side.

American officials said they were not concerned about the new Japanese posture but were watching to see whether it reflected Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's concept of the balance of power in Asia. The U.S. Defense Department's recent annual report put particular emphasis on possible conflicts in northeast Asia, where the interests of the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan converge. However, no one has openly suggested that a strong lineup of Asian military technology and finance with Chinese manpower is in sight.

Japan and China restored diplomatic relations in September, 1972, in a move welcomed by Japanese.

Since then, there has been steady careful building of relations.

An agreement last September provided for aviation links between Peking and Tokyo; a maritime agreement followed in November. A fisheries agreement is being negotiated and similar pacts are reported to be in the offing.

The most important progress in a treaty for peace and friendship, also under negotiation, is a main obstacle, according to Japanese officials, is that China insists on a provision opposing "hegemony" of a third power. The Japanese see that aimed at the Soviet Union, are reluctant to be so explicit.

## Afghan President Criticizes U.S. Arms to Pakistan

## Arms to Pakistan

NEW DELHI, March 11 (AP)—President Mohammed Daoud Afghanistany yesterday turned dinner toast here to a declaration of the United States agreeing to resume arms supply to Pakistan.

Mr. Daoud, whose isolated mountain country needs all its military equipment, said the Soviet Union, said the American arms embargo caused "grave concern to the people and government of Afghanistan."

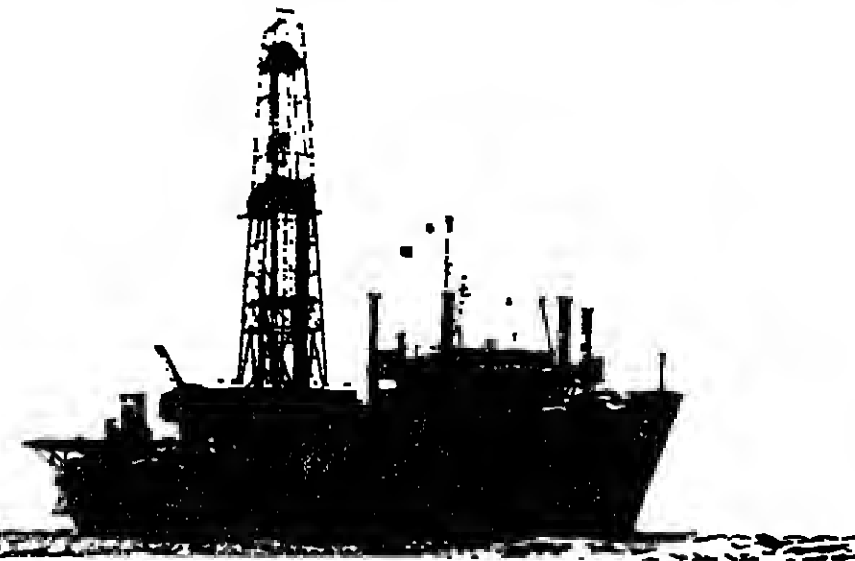
"It will lead to imbalance in the region and promote an arms race, and will create additional threat to peace in the region," he said. A banquet given in his honor by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

## Swedes Hold Suspect In Hagne Terrorism

TOKYO, March 11 (UPI)—of two suspected Japanese radicals arrested in Stockholm last week is believed to be one of the Japanese Red Army guerrillas who raided the French Embassy in The Hague in September.

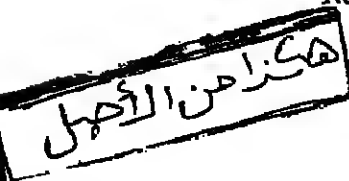
Police said today that the identified the youth as a member of the Japanese Red Army, who carried out the raid on the French Embassy in The Hague in September.

He was arrested Wednesday while photographing the site of the building housing the embassies of six countries—Libya, Somalia, Uruguay, Austria, Iceland and Bangladesh.



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## The House Of Glass

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS (UPI)—Pierre Chareau's name is not exactly a household word. Yet he created a Paris household that is a blend of beauty and function, an architectural triumph in a town loaded with them.

Constructed between 1927 and 1931, Chareau's maison de verre was built for Dr. and Mrs. Jean Dalsace, an art-loving couple who played a central role in the architect's career. When the Dalsaces bought a broken-down 18th-century townhouse on the Rue Saint-Guillaume, Chareau was commissioned to replace the old building with a modern structure. Complicating matters were two old women firmly ensconced in the top floor apartment. Protected by law from being tossed out, they forced Chareau to build his house underneath them.

The architect supported the upper levels with metal legs that could be removed when the women finally left. Later, Mrs. Dalsace refused to tear down the underpinnings, and the vertical elements in the photograph show these beams, with their exposed rivets, slashing through the vast space of the living area.

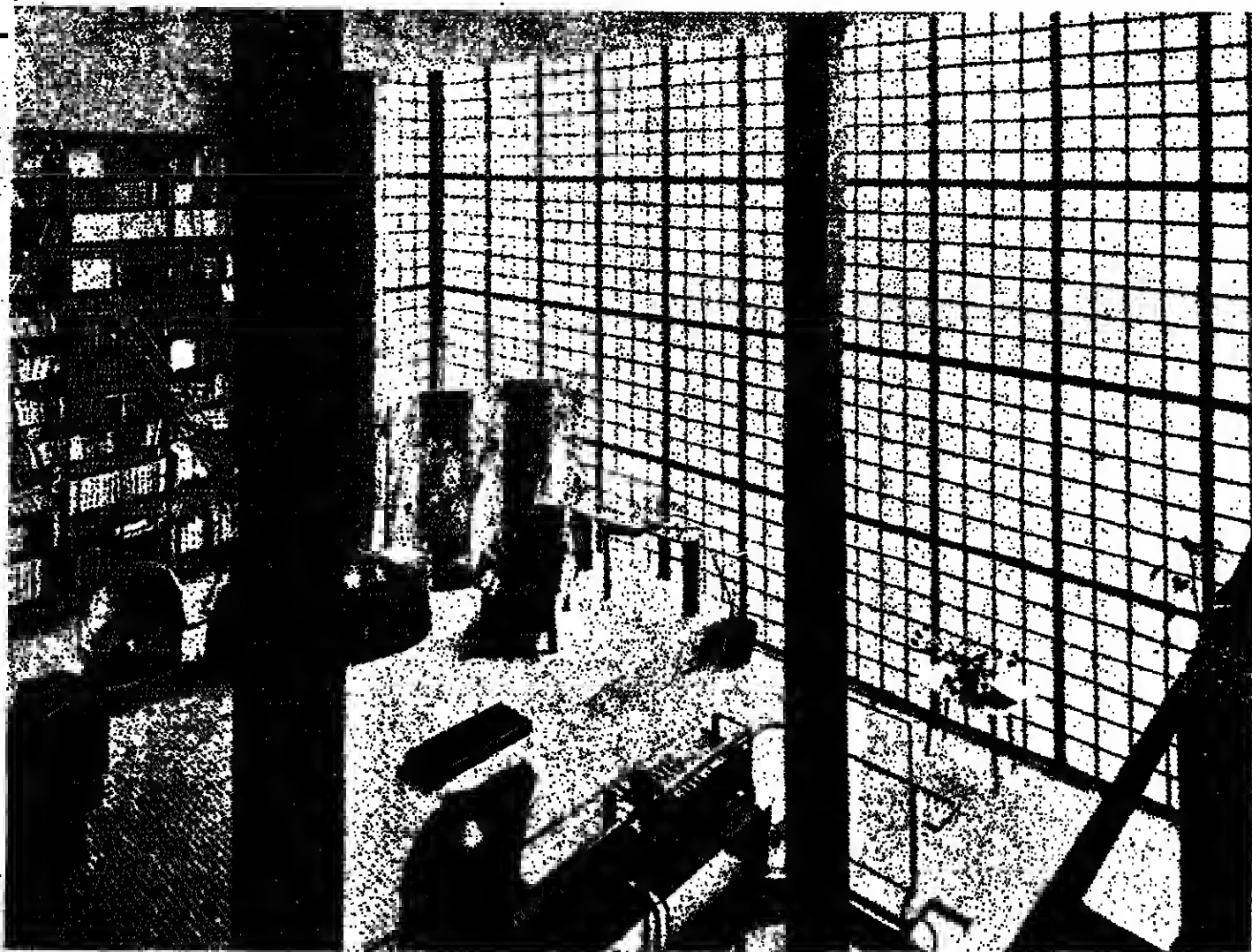
### The Site

Taking advantage of the light that circulates around the site on the courtyard and the adjacent rear garden, Chareau rapped the house in a translucent glass skin. Made by saint Gobain, the glass squares fitted with slightly concave metal frames allow maximum light and complete privacy. At night, the house is spectacularly lit by water "spotlights" mounted on metal columns outside and aimed at the glass walls. This artificial light is diffused through lenses and, inside, resembles daylight.

As late as 1929 when the house was under construction, St. Gobain refused to guarantee the earthquake-proof qualities of the glass. That the Dalsaces let Chareau proceed with untested materials is proof of the unusual relationship that must have existed between them. Chareau's close collaborator, Dutch architect Bernard Bijvoet, comments that there never were any working drawings prepared for the clients.

### House's Heart

Although the facade is interesting enough, the house's major attraction is the interior. Chareau telescoped three levels into a space where two had previously existed and came up with a plan that is admirable for its flexibility. The ground floor, which offices comprised a system of sliding doors and dressing on walls that permitted the client to pass through the adjoining rooms without being in by other patients. The floor could climb into the living quarters directly from his office to a second-level study, where a mobile stairway mounted the master bedroom. The stairs can then be pulled up into the ceiling, like a ship's ladder. For a breath of fresh air, the doctor could leave his office through a copper door opening directly onto the large garden, landscaped by Chareau. The house's heart is in its "and hall," a spectacular stage which concerts, lectures and parties were held by the Dalsaces. The glass wall (in the photo) is the courtyard facade of the building. The side wall,



The grand hall of the glass house built by Pierre Chareau.

a floor-to-ceiling bookcase, is fitted with a skeletal ladder that traverses the wall on a single bent metal tube.

Interior walls and partitions are sometimes glass, sometimes pierced metal, giving the illusion of translucent membranes within the glass skin. Throughout the interplay of light, dark metal and space results in a muted openness that is snug and soft.

All original materials were custom-made and are difficult to replace. Doors slide in polished wood grooves. Glass windows on the garden slip down into the walls like train windows. Not long ago, when one sprung a leak, it was discovered that the window joints were made of leather.

To art historian Donald Karsham, the maison de verre is "the summation of the use of metal and glass in the 20s." Karsham explained, "Chareau explored the various textures and reflectivities of glass to the ultimate, from semi-opaque to completely transparent and all shades of translucency in between. With black tubular metal, he created calligraphy in space. The pierced screens give a filigree effect that relieves the brutal look of strip metal." Already established as a furniture designer, Chareau did the house's elegant furnishings in extravagant woods, lacquered leather, and unusual metal. Upholstery was designed by artist Jean Lurcat, who did a tapestry and large screen, as well. Helene Henry, the outstanding fabric designer of the day, wore all the draperies and furniture coverings.

### Originality

Perhaps the greatest originality of the house is the refusal to hide the bones and guts of the structure. Fuse boxes and metal tubes containing electrical wiring are not camouflaged, and lighting control panels and plugs are in the open. In the photo, the black rectangle in the floor is a forced-air heating duct that Chareau could have easily covered.

ed. But this austerity has kept the house young and is a rugged contrast to the highly decorated furniture. "The house is viable," remarked Karsham.

Considered a curiosity piece by the press, the glass house was criticized as being too utopian. In 1933, Architecture d'Aujourd'hui wrote, "It is not possible for 20th-century men to spend their days . . . in a glass box, among randomly placed columns with their rivets exposed, in a laboratory open on all sides . . . to receive the roast beef on a suspended wagon, to enter one's bedroom via a mobile ladder." The relationship between the glass house and traditional architecture of the day is fuzzy. Bijvoet was influenced by Le Corbusier, while Chareau was not. He was, however, one of the founders of the Union des Artistes Modernes, which included Lurcat, Jacques Lipchitz and many cubist painters. An ardent music lover, he admired Debussy and, according to architect René Herbet, he sat through the composer's opera, "Pelléas et Mélisande," more than 14 times.

### In United States

Forced by the war to leave France in 1939, Chareau emigrated to the United States where he never felt quite at home. In the early '40s, he created a house for American painter Robert Motherwell from an Army surplus quonset hut, more sophisticated materials being scarce at the time. Later, he did two private homes, one with but a single room. He died in Easthampton, N.Y., in 1960.

Sadly, the house, still in Dalsace family hands, has not exerted an influence on succeeding generations, possibly because of its inaccessibility. Aside from some photos in chic magazines, the only critical study was done 10 years ago and published in 1969 by an obscure American architectural journal. Yvonne Brunhammer, curator of the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, acknowledges, "There is plenty of work yet to be done on Chareau."

"His standing is not nearly as

high as he deserves," stated Karsham. "But nothing is being done to assure his place in art history." As Chareau's one complete work of art, this tour-de-force glass house virtually made

his reputation in the 30s. Ironically, at a time when interest in Art Deco is at its peak, Chareau seems destined to slip into obscurity in the shadows of the St.-Guillaume courtyard.

By William Weaver

TURIN (UPI)—When Carl Maria von Weber died in 1826 he left unfinished a comic opera, "Die Drei Pintos," a Spanish story in three acts by Theodor Hell. The composer's widow gave the sketches to Meyerbeer, who kept them for 10 years, then admitted he didn't feel up to completing the opera. Weber's grandson, decades later, met the young conductor Gustav Mahler in Leipzig and showed him the incomplete work, which fired Mahler's imagination. The Weber-Mahler "Drei Pintos" was the great success of the 1888 season, and from Leipzig it moved to other German opera houses. Then it faded from the repertory.

The current revival at Turin's Teatro Regio is the first Italian production and one of the very few anywhere in this century. Prepared, translated and staged by Luigi Rognoni, the work proves musically enjoyable and historically fascinating. In 1888, Mahler and his publisher slyly refused to indicate which numbers of the score were his and which Weber's. Musicologists have since revealed the secret, but, to the naked ear, the work still sounds remarkably coherent and unified.

### Invisible Stitching

Actually, Mahler's participation is a triumph of invisible stitching. From other works of Weber—cantatas, lieder and so on—he lifted music that fitted the needs of the singspiel's text. Mahler also orchestrated with an unusually light hand and there is really only one place—the entrance—where he allows himself some self-expression. This

## MUSIC IN ITALY

# Unusual Night With Weber-Mahler

brief orchestral interlude has some real Mahlerian moments (especially the opening moderate with its prominent wind instruments), reminiscent of the First Symphony, which Mahler was working on at about the same time. The score, in any case, is full of lovely pages, despite the inadequate libretto.

The Turin cast was made up of opera buffa hands. Setto Bruscanini was winningly gawky as the real Pinto, while tenors Ugo Benelli and Luigi Alva were engaging as the two young men who, for various reasons, assume the name (hence the title). Benelli's part—Don Gaston—is the longer and has some charming music, lyrical and spirited. He sang it well.

### Long Aria

One of the finest pieces in the opera, however, is the long aria for Clarissa, a close relation of Agathe's aria in "Freischütz." Unfortunately, Gabriella Ravazzi's voice lacks the required body and sweetness. Bianca Maria Cassini, in the part of Laura, was much more enjoyable, though she had less to do.

Piero Bellugi conducted the first two acts with an implacable

briskness, which often caused lack of unity between orchestra and singers (the chorus particularly seemed to be having difficulties). In the third act, nearly all Mahler and less substantial than the other two, Bellugi relaxed a bit. Paolo Bregni's simple sets and handsome costumes were a pleasure to see, and Rognoni's staging—except for a couple of excessive gags—was soundly traditional.

### Fish Swim in Sydney

SYDNEY, March 11 (AP)—Fish from the harbor swam through city streets today as the heaviest rain in more than 30 years continued to batter the southeast Australian coast.

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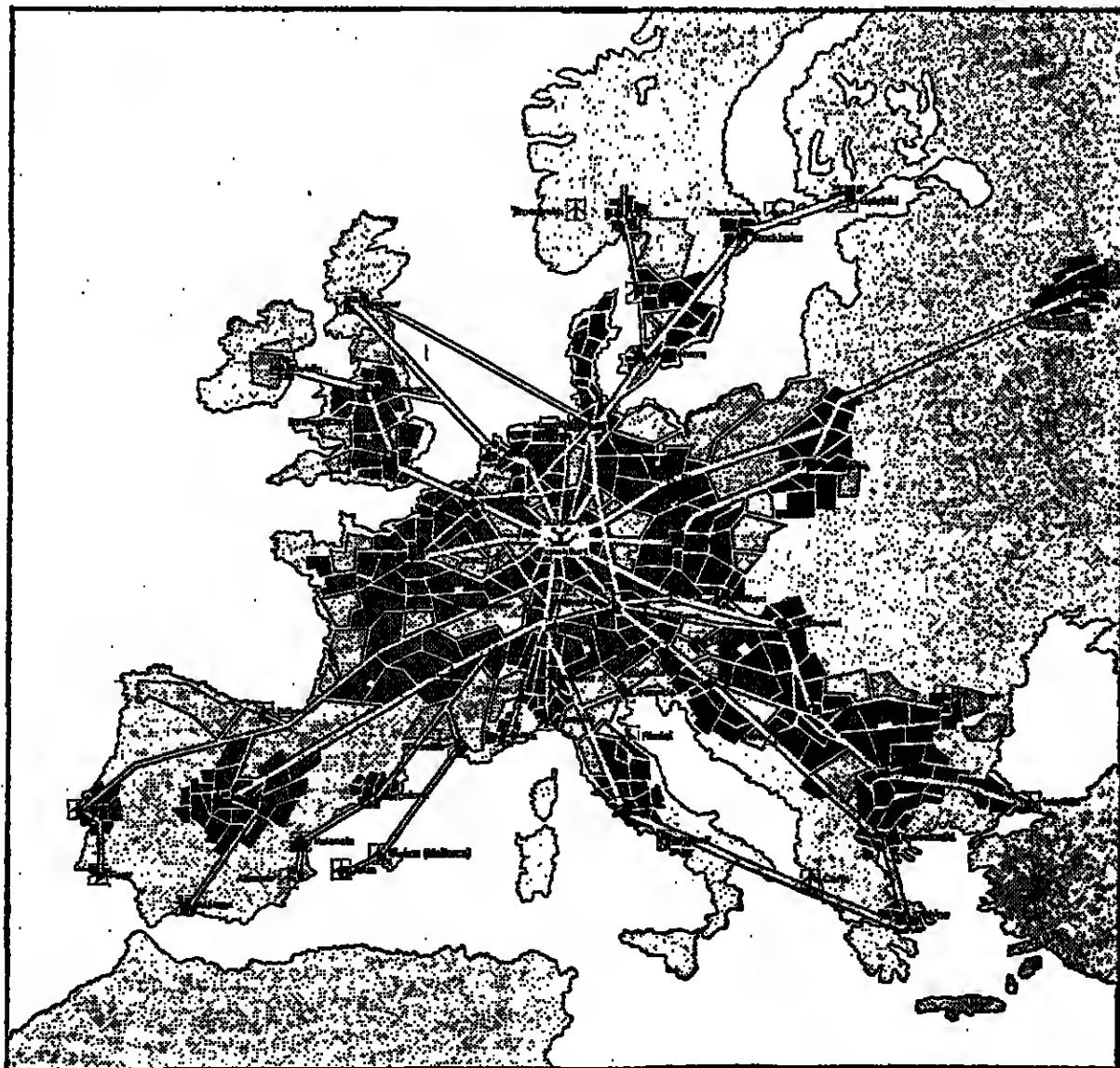
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## WAVERLEY ROOT

# 1 Million Words and the Aardvark

PARIS (UPI)—My projected "Food: an Informal Dictionary," from whose manuscript I have now extracted a few words, is now 1,000 words long and I have yet quite reached the halfway point to publisher in his right mind did bring out a million-word book nowadays, given the present cost of paper, printing and everything else that goes into the manufacture of a book. The manuscript will eventually be in the publisher's hands and may be that it will appear humorously, though this is respect in which I must admit I have only limited interest.

present probability is that about 15 per cent of those who are going to appear on book covers. What gets left out? Obviously, the off-beat entries, the ones, rare, marginal or exotic, which are not going to be housewives rubbing to kitchen, but which seem among the most interesting of all the same, because of oddity, if I may judge from mail. The recent articles have provoked the most correspondence have been those chewing gum, clay and, vers, none of which are going into a 150,000-word book.

man Road Toll Down  
D.N.V., March 11 (UPI)—The user of West German highways in 1974 was 14,890, or 10.5 per cent from 1973. Number of injured dropped 8.5 per cent to 446,912, the Federal Transport Ministry, said.

Here are a few more which will inevitably be crowded out.

- **Cram-cram.** "As we were beginning to run out of provisions," French explorer Henri Lhote wrote in "Dans les camps Touaregs." Attempting to look for antihills. Whenever we saw one, he opened it with heavy blows of his mallet and pulled out three or four handfuls of cram-cram which, at our camp that evening, he ground between a millstone and a Neolithic pestle that I had found in a pile of hippopotamus bones; we had again become prehistoric men.

What is cram-cram? As the Touaregs and other nomads of the Sahara Desert who eat it would be unlikely to tell you, it is *Cenchrus ciliaris*, from the Greek *kenchros*, millet. A grass probably native to the Sudan, its edible grains are inconveniently enclosed in a bur which disseminates the seeds by attaching itself to the hair of passing animals, including human beings, by means of spines so venomous that they cause sharp pain when they penetrate the skin, as they are particularly likely to do when picked up on sandals.

Desert nomads in cram-cram country always carry a pair of small pinchers, called *morgasch*, to pull out the spines when they are impaled. Ants hoard cram-cram burrs in their anthills, where the thorns with relative harmlessness, making it possible to raid them with impunity—a good thing to know if you should happen to find yourself in the Sahara, where food is scanty. The addition of an ant or two to one's ration has to be expected,

but this is part of the pleasurable revenge afforded in attacking an enemy which, along with the termite and the fly, is a flail of the desert.

Cram-cram is a close relative of bur-grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), eaten with relish by grazing animals when it is young, before the burrs have developed; they abandon it abruptly as soon as the spines form. Touaregs are braver.

• **Aardvark.** When I first launched upon the work of compiling a food dictionary, I told myself, brashly, "This at least will be one alphabetically arranged book which doesn't start with 'aardvark'." I was wrong. The aardvark, I have discovered, is eaten in tropical Africa. Since its name means (in Afrikaans, the language the Boers carved out of Dutch), "earth pig," this might seem natural enough, but the aardvark bears no relationship to the pig, except that they are both mammals. It is, of course, an anteater, more accurately called the Cape-anteater or ant bear, and is accordingly armed with strong claws to rip open the high solid African anthills, and an extensible tongue to lap up their inhabitants. It is found everywhere in Africa south of the Sahara. I have no idea how it tastes.

The aardwolf inhabits southern and tropical Africa too, is an anteater too (if you include termites with ants) and is eaten too, by natives in South Africa. It is no more a wolf than the aardvark is a pig. I don't know how the aardwolf tastes either.

(c) 1975 by Waverley Root.



## The Stakes in Cambodia

It is becoming increasingly probable that Congress will not accept President Ford's appeal for further military aid to Cambodia—and that, if the opinion polls are accurate, the American people endorse this stand. Congress no longer seems inclined to accept the administration contention that the U.S. stakes in Cambodia are its credibility as an ally or its responsibility for the present state of affairs there. Rather, it seems inclined toward the belief that all the United States can or should do is to seek to cushion the collapse of the present Cambodian government which will prevent a mass slaughter of the defeated.

That is the very clear point of recommendations by a number of Democratic senators, in which the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott, has now joined, that Marshal Lon Nol resign as head of the government, so that persons more acceptable to the Khmer Rouge might negotiate for a truce and safeguards for the refugees who have fled to the neighborhood of Phnom Penh.

Lon Nol is in fact shaking up his military command and civilian administration. But it is doubtful whether this will satisfy Congress, much less the Khmer Rouge. In fact, it is questionable whether any action by Lon Nol, including his resignation, would meet the will of an enemy that seems driving toward unconditional surrender.

No one can be absolutely sure of this, considering the fact that the Khmer Rouge leadership is shrouded in mystery. Prince Nor-

dom Sihanouk has said that compromise is unacceptable—but he, in fact, a credible spokesman for the forces battling Lon Nol? There have been complaints that the United States has not tried hard enough to find someone to negotiate with over Cambodia, but where is it to look? Peking might seem to be the best place to start such a search, but the Chinese could always say that the Khmer Rouge was an indigenous movement whose leaders were to be found on the amorphous battlefield.

So, by narrowing U.S. interest in Cambodia to the terms of surrender, Congress has not moved into an area much more promising than that provided by the administration. The issue remains what it has been for some time: Without further U.S. military assistance, the doom of the Lon Nol government will be swift and conclusive. With it, there is at best a 50-50 chance (and that is an optimistic appraisal) that it could survive until the rains brought some lessening of the fighting. The matter is then a question of how many more would die under either approach, whether in continued fighting or by massacre in defeat. It is an ugly choice. But the United States could just possibly mobilize enough opinion outside Cambodia to limit the blood-letting during a Khmer Rouge takeover, on terms however severe. A capture of Phnom Penh by naked force, on the other hand, might well mean a monumental human tragedy, and even if the government endured into the rains, the casualties might be just as high, and the results no more favorable.

## Thai Setback

The defeat after eight days of Thailand's first government installed by parliamentary process since World War II now appears likely to bring to power the conservative groups that backed the military dictatorship ousted by student riots only 17 months ago.

The minority coalition formed by Premier Seni Pramot, 69, was doomed in advance by the outcome of the Jan. 26 election. It returned 22 parties to the 269-seat parliament with about 40 per cent of the seats going to civilian center parties, another 40 per cent to four conservative military-led groups and the remainder to splinter parties. Mr. Seni included one military group in his coalition and made a last-minute bid for Socialist support by reversing position and pledging to seek American military withdrawal from Thailand within 18 months. But the leftists turned him down and he was defeated.

The military parties now will need civilian support and reportedly are offering the premiership to Mr. Seni's estranged younger brother, Kukrit Pramot, leader of a smaller

center party and editor of Bangkok's leading newspaper. With an eye on Cambodia as well as domestic politics, the new coalition is also talking of seeking American withdrawal—in as little as 12 months—but only after establishing relations with Peking and obtaining great power guarantees of Southeast Asian neutrality. That may not prove easy.

Still to be heard from are the students who rebelled against four decades of military rule in October, 1973. Mr. Seni, as head of the biggest single party and for three decades the leader of the only organized opposition to Thailand's military rulers, was their hope. His failure to unite a majority coalition leaves no alternative to a military-led grouping in parliament except new elections, which all parties oppose at this point.

It is too early to write off Thailand's democratic experiment. But the military-civilian coalition now shaping up, even if it abides by the new constitution and the parliamentary process, is hardly the brave new world the Thais thought they had won.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## SSTs to the U.S.?

The advocates of supersonic aviation are nothing if not persistent. Four years ago, the House and Senate after wide public controversy voted down any further expenditure for an American-built supersonic transport. A combination of three arguments proved compelling:

- The plane was a prestige project that would almost certainly never generate sufficient revenue to defray the huge development costs.

- When flown at supersonic speed, the plane would painfully increase the level of noise.

- Most ominously, fleets of SSTs in regular service might irreversibly alter the chemical composition of the ozone, permitting many more of the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays to reach earth and having unpredictable effects on the life-sustaining ecology of the stratosphere.

Notwithstanding this decision by the Congress, the Federal Aviation Agency—with the timid acquiescence of the environmental protection agency—has just recommended allowing the Concorde, the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, to begin four regular flights a day from Western Europe to Kennedy Airport in New York and two a day to Dulles Airport near Washington, D.C.

The FAA admits SSTs are noisy but argues that they are only somewhat noisier than ordinary planes. It admits that fleets of SSTs could produce dangerous atmospheric effects but argues that six flights a day are too few to do much harm.

However, once the FAA wins this initial battle for six daily flights, it will be relatively easy to increase them. The Soviet Union, which has developed its own SST, may soon be requesting approval to use it on the Moscow-to-New York route. If granted to the British and the French, how in the name of détente could a Russian request be turned down? The pressures to have the government finance an American SST will revive all over again.

Saving two-and-one-half hours on the flight to Europe and equivalent amounts of time on other routes cannot possibly justify the excruciating noise of these planes or the incalculable damage they may do to the stratosphere, that precious envelope of air that helps make life possible on this planet.

The Port Authority can bar the Concorde from Kennedy Airport. It should promptly do so, while Congress and the public make clear to the FAA that it should bar these planes from Dulles as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Raid on Tel Aviv

The coincidence is obvious between the spectacular raid of Palestinian commandos on Tel Aviv and the resumption of the Kissinger mission to the Middle East. It is not certain that this action will set off once again, irremediably, the mechanism of violence in the Middle East and force President Sadat to give up the broad lines of an agreement that he already seems to have accepted. But once more the blocking power of the Palestinians has been shown, against the Israelis and the Arab world alike.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 12, 1900

CONSTANTINOPLE—A decree issued by the Czar ordered the rapid mobilization of the Russian Army and Navy reserves. This movement appears to have as its objective India and the north of Asia Minor. The sailors of a number of Russian ships in the Black Sea have been called up for the reserve and the Russian cruiser Tchernomoretz, stationed here, has received orders to hold itself in readiness.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 12, 1925

WASHINGTON—Business conditions in the United States were never more favorable than at present, declared Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover today. Mr. Hoover reviewed the conditions of the past few months, emphasizing in particular the stock boom. In regard to the prospects for the future, he predicted a reasonable stability for the rest of the year, with a boom nor a slump in trade.



## The Kurds Have No Friends

By C. L. Sulzberger

TEHRAN—"Nothing," Voltaire tells us, "is more annoying than to be obscurely hated." And it is this fate, symbolically speaking, that has just overtaken the rebellious Kurds of Iraq for the umpteenth time in incredibly recent history.

Last week at an oil producers' summit meeting in Algiers, the Shah of Iran and Saddam Hussein, Iraq's new strongman, crowned a quiet bilateral negotiation fostered by Algerian diplomacy with the announcement that their mutual hostility had ended. Iraq conceded to Iran rights along the east bank of the Shatt al Arab River that are exceptionally important to Iran's economy. In exchange, Iran guaranteed to cease giving logistical, artillery and other support to the Kurdish revolution led by Gen. Mustafa Barzani in the northeastern portion of neighboring Iraq.

### All Comers

The Kurds have been fighting all comers for 4,000 years. Classical history knew them as the Medes. When Xenophon's "ten thousand" fought their way northward to the Black Sea, they had to hack their path through Kurdish flesh.

Xenophon recalled in his "Anabasis" that the Greeks "had been seven days passing through the country of the Kurds, fighting all the time, and they had suffered worse things at the hands of the Kurds than all that the king of Persia and his general Tissaphernes could do to them."

Yet somehow, although they have retained the same mountain homeland since recorded time began and have produced their share of outstanding men, including Saladin, history has always passed them by. Today there are some 2 million Kurds in Iraq, more than 5 million in Turkey, 4 million in Iran, 300,000 in the Soviet Union and 300,000 in Syria. Yet the concept of the nation state has eluded them.

They have had momentary mini-kingdoms and feudal fiefdoms; traditions, pride and poets. The 10th-century Tirmidhi wrote: "When I perceive the springs and the women of my country, I

think I have already entered into the Kurdish land."

In 1920, after World War I, the Treaty of Sevres provided immediate autonomy for "the predominantly Kurdish areas," and subsequent independence. But the treaty promptly became a dead letter. In Turkey, where most of them live, "Kurds" are not even recognized and are called "mountain Turks."

The anomaly is particularly striking in this age of rampant nationalism. Racially, linguistically, traditionally there is no such thing, for example, as a "Burdanian" or a "Maldivan" or even a "Cypriot" (as both Greek-speakers and Turkish-speakers on that unhappy island will admit). But there are more than 12 million Kurds and they have no country.

Nevertheless, on and off for decades, the Kurds have renewed their craving for a place in the political sun. They have fought in Turkey, Iran and Iraq. Yet they never manage to coordinate their aspirations at any one time in areas they inhabit. Barzani's own tribe, now fighting a large and exceedingly well-equipped Baghdad force, is by no means a majority even in Iraq.

### Not Adroit

The Kurds have never been adroit at presenting their case. Relatively few foreign journalists have visited Barzani. In fact, I was on my way there for a pre-arranged rendezvous with him when the Iran-Iraq agreement was announced and my visit was blocked. This country has abruptly ceased helping Barzani against an ever-marching Iraqi force that has drawn an iron ring around the rebels and decided not to winter, to pull back to comfortable bases as in the past. Like many little peoples in this cynical world, the Kurds were—and are—a pawn among other nations. They served their purpose to the Shah, whose national interest was to consolidate Iran's position on the Shatt al Arab, not to sponsor a surrogate war in Iraq. The Iraqis proved glad to make concessions in order to get the tough Kurds off their backs and switch around their

own forces, with their modern Soviet equipment, joining the Arab pressure against Israel.

For so long as Iranian-Iraqi peace prevails and the obvious weakness of Barzani ensues, the Middle East power balance will be appreciably affected. Baghdad has been quick to follow up its latest deal by another (there have been several) offer of amnesty to the rebels.

And once again, in their freezing caves pocked in the mountains west of the Iranian border, the dour insurgents, shelled, bombed and rocketed to death, must reflect on one of their oldest proverbs: "The Kurds have no friends."

## Missing From Ford's Program

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Concerning the charge that the Ford administration really doesn't have a coherent energy policy, a few observations:

1. It is wickedly complicated. Indeed, the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, D-Okla., asked recently some questions about it, showed himself entirely ignorant of its constituent parts. This is a little bit the fault of the Speaker of the House, who should have done his homework; but also a little bit the fault of the plan, which is a little like one of those tax reforms which are understood only after some scholar at Harvard retires from active pedagogy to write a book about it.

2. The idea of a tariff, imposed by President Ford, and scheduled to be doubled, and then tripled, in succeeding months, does indeed have the uniform effect of increasing the price of imported oil. But right away there is a dislocation. If the supply of domestic oil were infinitely flexible, a tariff on imported oil would result, simply, in a rise in the production of domestic oil.

But this cannot happen for two reasons. The first is geological: It takes time to find the stuff,

and anyway, we can't be all that certain that it is there in the interstices of the Great American Underground until we actually find it. The second is that there are artificial price controls on various petroleum commodities, e.g., gas and old oil, with the result that the artificial tensions discourage enterprise. If Saudi Arabia is going to rise from \$11 to \$14 in three months, then there should be a rise (not exactly commensurate) in local oil. For political reasons, this obvious complement is having a hard time getting through Congress.

3. An entirely unexamined reason for the sluggish search for oil is the casual disregard of contracts by sovereign states. It is said that in a matter of a very few years there will be no major independent oil producers: They will all be nationalized. It would not be surprising. Recently, the relevant congressional committees have passed an end to the oil depletion allowance. But mind you, not an end to the depletion allowance on oil discovered from this date to three months, then there should be a rise (not exactly commensurate) in local oil. For political reasons, this obvious complement is having a hard time getting through Congress.

Abroad, it has become positively unbecome to stand by the word of one's government. The minutes the independent producers hit oil in quantity in the North Sea, the Labor government set about to change the terms of the published agreements. Indeed, the government went so far that many producers announced they simply could not afford to develop these fields. There followed a hectic

interchange of blackmail and inducements: but of course the government got the better of it. No one seemed to think it in any way relevant to ask what the residual meaning, between a government and a corporation, of a contract.

4. Mr. Ford's general tariff lacks precisely the targeting feature it needs. We have certain quotas with, say, Venezuela, Indonesia and Nigeria. But these are not states that have banded together to attempt to write U.S. foreign policy. They are members of the cartel dominated by the Persian Gulf states, but they are most easily detached from that cartel.

### Political Levy

We need not a general tariff, but a customized tariff. Not one that mentions larger countries by name, but one that precisely discriminates against those exporting nations that most greatly abuse their capacity to gouge. If the world price of oil is \$14, except the figure \$14, then Saudi Arabia oil at \$11 is \$4 overpriced. The political levy, one might call it. Very well, slap a \$4 political tariff on Saudi Arabian oil. If Nigerian oil is being sold to us at \$9, or \$2 high, slap on a \$7 tariff.

That way the forces of the market and the requirements of policy become congruent. And an exporting nation that prices itself out of the U.S. market is doing so largely by its own hand. It should not be long before other, less important nations, finding the device most useful in fracturing the cartel, adopt similar tariff plans.

## No Fun Nohow!

## Toll of Depression

By John Cogley

### SANTA BARBARA, Calif.

There are certain advantages (though not many) in having lived through more decades than one wants to be reminded of. One of them is not being enjoyed by people in their 50s and above. It is the knowledge that another depression would be no fun.

It was not just deprivation. Everyone still agrees that that would be bad. But, from tinted memories, books and television are now painting pictures of sharing and human warmth that are just not true. It was, in fact, a certain amount of special camaraderie that we could all use in these days of widespread indifference. But there was even more reason to be brutally self-concerned and selfish—and most people were.

If you knew about a job that was miraculously open, you kept the news to yourself or passed it on only to close relatives or friends. If you were in a supervisory position, you practically demanded perfection from your underlings. There were, of course, many others eager to take their places, and they knew it as well as you.

### Unemployed

If you were a member of a minority group, you were never allowed to forget it. First of all, there was the matter of employment. Unless you were especially talented or obviously out of the ordinary, you were probably quite unemployed.

When there are just so many jobs to go around, they go to the dominant group, which is willing to do harder and more unpleasant work than it would otherwise. Then, if you are among the outcasts, through one of the mysteries of racism, you will probably be blamed for the whole thing.

In any case, people are in no mood to hear about extending democracy to those who don't fully share in it.

In the last depression, Socialism and Communism were somewhat appealing because they were largely untried and capitalism was quite unreformed. Now it is hard to tell the difference between the United States and the Soviet Union (their common technology being more striking than their systems of reward) and even Barry Goldwater does not talk about abolishing Social Security.

In a new depression there would be social agitators, of course, but their pickings would probably be lean. We have generally learned through the agony of World War II, what Men on White Horses turn out to be, and the clearest political system at present is murky at best.

Nowadays the great new idea in politics usually comes by default. The failures of our traditional two-party system are leading not to a third party but to a no-party, a politi-

cal coalition of sorts. But the new gathering is not being put forth as a daring new idea in politics but as a reaction to the earlier disappointments. It is not just that the old loyalties and affiliations have broken down and the time has come for new ones to take their place; most people are now convinced that the new will turn out to be as fruitless as the old.

So if you have a new religion or a still unspoken Great Message, don't count on a depression to smooth your path. Radical social change takes place in periods of relative prosperity, anyway. By the 1960s, for instance, we were ready to hear the message that a few people had been preaching fruitlessly for years: that during the 1930s it was left preached again by the young, who had known neither depression nor war.

### Human Terms

Depression takes its toll in very human terms above all. It is not just a matter of hamburger instead of filet mignon or platters rather than the real thing. It is a question of the young preparing for God-knows-what or wasting the best years of their lives in idleness. It is a question of the middle-aged being frustrated by their inability to meet the needs of either those whom they were depending upon to succeed or those who went before. It is a question of the old who are often called upon to share their lifelong savings with their children and grandchildren. Depression inevitably means racism and suspicion between relatives and neighbors. Frustration, disappointment and idleness do their sort of thing.

I don't say that depression changes human nature. Rather, it puts a strain on it that cannot be avoided. The glowing pictures we now see of depression days on television are false. Youth, a good, no matter what conditions it comes under. Youth remembered is heaven. And it is better to recall days of wine and roses. And don't let anyone tell you any different.

John Cogley is associated with the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from our readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed. Letters bearing the writer's complete address.



## German Surplus Drops, French Trade in Deficit

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Germany's basic balance of payments surplus dropped in January to \$44 million from \$200 million in December. The drop was due to a decline in exports to \$1.5 billion from \$1.6 billion in December, while imports rose to \$1.5 billion from \$1.4 billion in December.

Germany's trade surplus with the rest of the world was \$1.5 billion in January, down from \$1.6 billion in December. The drop was due to a decline in exports to \$1.5 billion from \$1.6 billion in December, while imports rose to \$1.5 billion from \$1.4 billion in December.

## K. Company Abandon Suit in Italy

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—K. Company has abandoned its suit in Italy to recover \$1.5 million in damages from a company that it says stole its trade secrets.

The company, which is based in New York, had filed a suit in the Italian court in January, claiming that the company had stolen its trade secrets and used them to produce a competing product.

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## New U.S. Building Contracts Decline to a Four-Year Low

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—New U.S. construction contracts dropped in January to \$1.5 billion, a four-year low, according to a report by the McGraw-Hill Construction Information Group.

The drop was due to a decline in nonresidential construction contracts to \$1.5 billion from \$1.6 billion in December, while residential construction contracts rose to \$1.5 billion from \$1.4 billion in December.

## Economist Hits \$3.5 Proposal for Floor Price

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—A New York bank official today said that a long-term internal floor price on oil, as proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, would be a mistake.

The official, who is based in New York, said that a floor price on oil would be a mistake because it would lead to a decline in production and a rise in prices.

## U.S. Jobless 'Forecast' May Be Too Low

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT)—The most remarkable thing about President Ford's budget for fiscal 1976 was its economic assumptions—especially the outlook for unemployment for the years 1975 through 1980.

What the budget showed was that the Ford administration was "forecasting" an unemployment rate of 8.1 per cent for 1975 and 7.9 per cent for 1976 and was "projecting" unemployment rates of 7.5, 6.9, 6.2 and 5.5 per cent for 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980, respectively.

## As Government Steps Up Spending on Public Works

## Japan Money Supply Growth Increases to 15 Per Cent

TOKYO, March 11 (AP)—Japan's money supply expanded at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of about 15 per cent over the past two months after bottoming out at a rate close to 10 per cent in September-October 1974.

The Planning Agency's monthly economic report for March also noted that Treasury accounts with the Japanese public registered a surplus of 233.7 billion yen (\$17.7 billion) in January, compared with a deficit of 22.5 billion yen in December.

## Canada to Put Off 2d Phase Of Foreign Investment Curbs

OTTAWA, March 11 (AP)—Due to the opposition of provincial leaders, implementation of the second phase of Canada's controversial Foreign Investment Review Act has been postponed indefinitely.

The second phase of the act, which was designed to screen foreign investment in the country, requires cabinet ministers' approval of new investment in Canada, including the expansion of firms already here that want to go into new lines of business.

## Some Workers To Be Recalled By GM in April

DETROIT, March 11 (Reuters)—General Motors said today that it anticipates an improved economic conditions its tentative production schedules for April will be increased, resulting in the recall of more than 6,000 employees from indefinite layoffs.

GM said all the shifts scheduled to be recalled produce subcompact or medium-size cars.

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## Profit-Taking Hits N.Y. As Volume Increases

NEW YORK, March 11 (UHT)—Trading was active on the New York Stock Exchange today, with prices yielding ground to profit-takers.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 5.24 to 770.89 after being ahead more than four points early in the session.

## Bank Regulation In U.S. Criticized By Fed Member

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 (AP)—A member of the Federal Reserve Board said today that a study should be given to creation of a federal banking commission under which all bank regulation functions would be unified.

Fed Governor Jeffrey B. Felt said that a study should be given to creation of a federal banking commission under which all bank regulation functions would be unified.

## Swiss Price Index Off

BERN, March 11 (AP)—Switzerland's wholesale price index declined by 0.3 per cent in February to 152.2 points (1963 was 100). The February level was 5.5 per cent above the year-ago level of 144.3.

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1544	13	RGC	PC2.60	14	1534	1434	1314+	7+	74	4	Ranson	28	7	4	7	5	324	Schlesinger	40	14	23	51	5	+
1548	124	RGC	PC2.28	14	1534	1434	1314+	7+	154	18	Roper	1.18	4	13	21	+	24	15	14	287	25	51	5	+
1548	124	RGC	PC2.28	14	1534	1434	1314+	7+	154	18	Roper	1.18	4	13	21	+	24	15	14	287	25	51	5	+
12	84	Reprints	38	5	693	619	519	+	414	21	Reprint	62	11	367	42	519	+	112	91	10	446	124	18	+
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121	232	Reprints	1.06	3	467	319	304	+	3	213	Rayco	2.71	3	464	36	36	+	112	91	10	446	124	18	+
71	24	Reprint	1.12	6	83	63	64	+	11	1	Rand	1.61	9	121	11	1	+	114	91	10	446	124	18	+
154	14	Reprint	1.12	6	83	63	64	+	11	1	Rand	1.61	9	121	11	1	+	114	91	10	446	124	18	+
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Cables: Bansander London

### NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS

## Alfa Romeo International S.A.

US \$20,000,000-7.75%

15 Year guaranteed bonds of 1970 unconditionally guaranteed by Alfa Romeo S.p.A.

Fifth Redemption of US \$1,400,000-Redemption date April 15th, 1975

According to art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and to conditions of Loan we inform that the following bonds have been called for redemption at par:

75	1156	2233	3343	4453	5563	6673	7783	8893	9903	1003	1113	1223	1333	1443	1553	1663	1773	1883	1993	2003	2113	2223	2333	2443	2553	2663	2773	2883	2993	3003	3113	3223	3333	3443	3553	3663	3773	3883	3993	4003	4113	4223	4333	4443	4553	4663	4773	4883	4993	5003	5113	5223	5333	5443	5553	5663	5773	5883	5993	6003	6113	6223	6333	6443	6553	6663	6773	6883	6993	7003	7113	7223	7333	7443	7553	7663	7773	7883	7993	8003	8113	8223	8333	8443	8553	8663	8773	8883	8993	9003	9113	9223	9333	9443	9553	9663	9773	9883	9993	1003	1113	1223	1333	1443	1553	1663	1773	1883	1993	2003	2113	2223	2333	2443	2553	2663	2773	2883	2993	3003	3113	3223	3333	3443	3553	3663	3773	3883	3993	4003	4113	4223	4333	4443	4553	4663	4773	4883	4993	5003	5113	5223	5333	5443	5553	5663	5773	5883	5993	6003	6113	6223	6333	6443	6553	6663	6773	6883	6993	7003	7113	7223	7333	7443	7553	7663	7773	7883	7993	8003	8113	8223	8333	8443	8553	8663	8773	8883	8993	9003	9113	9223	9333	9443	9553	9663	9773	9883	9993	1003	1113	1223	1333	1443	1553	1663	1773	1883	1993	2003	2113	2223	2333	2443	2553	2663	2773	2883	2993	3003	3113	3223	3333	3443	3553	3663	3773	3883	3993	4003	4113	4223	4333	4443	4553	4663	4773	4883	4993	5003	5113	5223	5333	5443	5553	5663	5773	5883	5993	6003	6113	6223	6333	6443	6553	6663	6773	6883	6993	7003	7113	7223	7333	7443	7553	7663	7773	7883	7993	8003	8113	8223	8333	8443	8553	8663	8773	8883	8993	9003	9113	9223	9333	9443	9553	9663	9773	9883	9993	1003	1113	1223	1333	1443	1553	1663	1773	1883	1993	2003	2113	2223	2333	2443	2553	2663	2773	2883	2993	3003	3113	3223	3333	3443	3553	3663	3773	3883	3993	4003	4113	4223	4333	4443	4553	4663	4773	4883	4993	5003	5113	5223	5333	5443	5553	5663	5773	5883	5993	6003	6113	6223	6333	6443	6553	6663	6773	6883	6993	7003	7113	7223	7333	7443	7553	7663	7773	7883	7993	8003	8113	8223	8333	8443	8553	8663	8773	8883	8993	9003	9113	9223	9333	9443	9553	9663	9773	9883	9993	1003	1113	1223	1333	1443	1553	1663	1773	1883	1993	2003	2113	2223	2333	2443	2553	2663	2773	2883	2993	3003	3113	3223	3333	3443	3553	3663	3773	3883	3993	4003	4113	4223	4333	4443	4553	4663	4773	4883	4993	5003	5113	5223	5333	5443	5553	5663	5773	5883	5993	6003	6113	6223	6333	6443	6553	6663	6773	6883	6993	7003	7113	7223	7333	7443	7553	7663	7773	7883	7993	8003	8113	8223	8333	8443	8553	8663	8773	8883	8993	9003	9113	9223	9333	9443	9553	9663	9773	9883	9993	1003	1113	1223	1333	1443	1553	1663	1773	1883	1993	2003	2113	2223	2333	2443	2553	2663	2773	2883	2993	3003	3113	3223	3333	3443	3553	3663	3773	3883	3993	4003	4113	4223	4333	4443	4553	4663	4773	4883	4993	5003	5113	5223	5333	5443	5553	5663	5773	5883	5993	6003	6113	6223	6333	6443	6553	6663	6773	6883	6993	7003	7113	7223	7333	7443	7553	7663	7773	7883	7993	8003	8113	8223	8333	8443	8553	8663	8773	8883	8993	9003	9113	9223	9333	9443	9553	9663	9773	9883	9993	1003	1113	1223	1333	1443	1553	1663	1773	1883	1993	2003	2113	2223	2333	2443	2553	2663	2773	2883	2993	3003	3113	3223	3333	3443	3553	3663	3773	3883	3993	4003	4113	4223	4333	4443	4553	4663	4773	4883	4993	5003	5113	5223	5333	5443	5553	5663	5773	5883	5993	6003	6113	6223	6333	6443	6553	6663	6773	6883	6993	7003	7113	7223	7333	7443	7553	7663	7773	7883	7993	8003	8113	8223	8333	8443	8553	8663	8773	8883	8993	9003	9113	9223	9333	9443	9553	9663	9773	9883	9993	1003	1113	1223	1333	1443	1553	1663	1773	1883	1993	2003	2113	2223	2333	2443	2553	2663	2773	2883	2993	3003	3113	3223	3333	3443	3553	3663	3773	3883	3993	4003	4113	4223	4333	4443	4553	4663	4773	4883	4993	5003	5113	5223	5333	5443	5553	5663	5773	5883	5993	6003	6113	6223	6333	6443	6553	6663	6773	6883	6993	7003	7113	7223	7333	7443	7553	7663	7773	7883	7993	8003	8113	8223	8333	8443	8553	8663	8773	8883	8993	9003	9113	9223	9333	9443	9553	9663	9773	9883	9993	1003	1113	1223	1333	1443	1553	1663	1773	1883	1993	2003	2113	2223	2333	2443	2553	2663	2773	2883	2993	3003	3113	3223	3333	3443	3553	3663	3773	3883	3993	4003	4113	4223	4333	4443	4553	4663	4773	4883	4993	5003	5113	5223	5333	5443	5553	5663	5773	5883	5993	6003	6113	6223	6333	6443	6553	6663	6773	6883	6993	7003	7113	7223	7333	7443	7553	7663	7773	7883	7993	8003	8113	8223	8333	8443	8553	8663	8773	8883	8993	9003	9113	9223	9333	9443	9553	9663	9773	9883	9993	1003	1113	1223	1333	1443	1553	1663	1773	1883	1993	2003	2113	2223	2333	2443	2553	2663	2773	2883	2993	3003	3113	3223	3333	3443	3553	3663	3773	3883	3993	4003	4113	4223	4333	4443	4553	4663	4773	4883	4993	5003	5113	5223	5333	5443	5553	5663	5773	5883	5993	6003	6113	6223	6333	6443	6553	6663	6773	6883	6993	7003	7113	7223	7333	7443	7553	7663	7773	7883	7993	8003	8113	8223	8333	8443	8553	8663	8773	8883	8993	9003	9113	9223	9333	9443	9553	9663	9773	9883	9993	1003	1113	1223	1333	1443	1553	1663	1773	1883	1993	2003	2113	2223	2333	2443	2553	2663	2773	2883	2993	3003	3113	3223	3333	3443	3553	3663	3773	3883	3993	4003	4113	4223	4333	4443	4553	4663	4773	4883	4993	5003	5113	5223	5333	5443	5553	5663	5773	5883	5993	6003	6113	6223	6333	6443	6553	6663	6773	6883	6993	7003	7113	7223	7333	7443	7553	7663	7773	7883	7993	8003	8113	8223	8333	8443	8553	8663	8773	8883	8993	9003	9113	9223	9333	9443	9553	9663	9773	9883	9993	10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## American Stock Exchange Trading

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## Italians Are Tops Slalom Event

By Michael Strauss

KEON HOLM, Wyo., March 11 (UPI).—The U.S. produced a powerful display of performance today to take four of the first five places in the slalom in the World Series of Skiing, beating Piero Gros and Gustav Thoeni, winners of the 1974 World Cup slalom. Holm, 21, who has been a consistent slalom runner in the U.S. Cup competition this winter, finished fifth in the slalom, but was able to prevent a U.S. sweep. The outcome did not count for World Cup points.

"It was a good course," said Radici, who finished seventh in the slalom. "The United States, only Geoff Bruce made it to 10. Bruce, skied with a cold and the recent weeks, was eighth after the first run, skidded home in the second run and was lifted."

Truesch of Switzerland finished eighth in the slalom, but missed a 10 in the second run and was lifted.

Women's slalom was postponed in a two-hour decision, but was held in the afternoon.

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## White Sox Youngsters Showing Promise

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI).

—If the Chicago White Sox are to make a serious run at the American League pennant this year, youngsters like Bucky Dent and Brian Downing are going to have to make up for the departure of slugger Dick Allen.

A hint of that expectation was

evidenced yesterday when Dent and Downing combined to drive in three runs in the Chicago 6-3 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Downing, hoping to supplant holdout Ed Herrmann as Chicago's No. 1 catcher this season, doubled home two runs in a four-run eighth inning against new

Cardinal relief pitcher Elias Sosa, while Dent pounded out three hits, triggered a three-run third-inning rally with a leadoff double, and drove in a run.

A youngster who is being counted on heavily by the Houston Astros this year to make up for the loss of a reliable is James

Richard, the 6-foot-3 right-hander who the Astros hope can fill the starting rotation void created with the off-season death of Don Wilson, held the Boston Red Sox hitless over three innings in starting the Astros off to a 7-3 victory.

First baseman Bob Watson led Houston's 13-hit attack with two hits and two runs batted in, while

outfielder Paul Stebbins, another candidate for Wilson's job, also hit out the Red Sox for two

innings while yielding two hits.

Elsewhere around the spring training camps:

Aurelio Rodriguez's two-run double broke open a tie game in the eighth inning and sent the Detroit Tigers to a 7-4 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Tigers' B team was as fortunate, however, falling 14-7 to the visiting Chunichi Dragons from Japan.

Rookie Arturo de Fries slammed a ground-rule pinch-hit double in the eighth inning to drive in a run and scored another on an error as a "makeshift" Cincinnati Reds team nipped

Kansas City, 9-1. The Minnesota Twins edged the Los Angeles Dodgers on an unearned run in the eighth inning and also got the game's only home

run—a pinch hit shot from rookie Randy Bass in the fifth.

Barry Foote and Mike Jorgensen, both of whom are being counted on to take up the run-producing slack created by off-season trades of Willie Davis and Ron Fairly, helped the Montreal Expos to a 4-3 victory over Japan's

visiting team, the Tokyo Giants. Jorgensen hit a two-run single in the eighth that tied the score, 3-3, while Foote led off a

380-foot single over the drawn-

South African Stand

JOHANNESBURG, March 11 (Reuters).—The secretary of the South African Lawn Tennis Union, Louis Janssens, said here today that South Africa would not withdraw from the Davis Cup competition even if other countries followed Mexico's example

and refused to play him.

Janssens said that South Africa's entry for this year's competition had been accepted and it was determined to take part until eliminated.

He said that the other countries in this year's Davis Cup competition had known months in advance that South Africa would be taking part.

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## Conteh Retains Light-Heavy Crown

By Bernard Kirsch

WEMBLEY, England, March 11 (UPI).—John Conteh won a battle of left jabs over Lonnie Bennett tonight to retain the World Boxing Council version of the light-heavyweight championship.

The fight was stopped in the fifth round of the scheduled 15-rounder when a three-inch-long deep gash was opened high above the challenger's left eye.

The blood started gushing, blinding the American after Conteh came charging into his opponent, throwing a jab and a left hook.

Conteh said the left jab did the

damage; Bennett said that it was the fourth butt of the fight that halted the action which, until the finish, he had been controlling.

"You can't cut a guy in the skull with a jab; it's got to be a head," Bennett said in the dressing room as he pointed to the wound two inches above the eye.

About an inch below, by the eyelid, was another nick which had been opened in a sparring session two weeks ago, and was damaged only slightly more to night. Under the right eye was a bump.

"That, too, was caused by a butt, in the second round," said the part-time sealer worker. "I told the ref (Englishman Roland Dakin) about it, but all he said was 'Fight.' Conteh's the champion; he's too good a fighter to have to resort to that sort of stuff."

"After the fight, he even told me: 'That was a bad break!'"

Conteh later said that it was the left jab and hook that retained for him the title that he won last October by decisioning Argentine Jorge Ahumada here at the Empire Pool.

Tonight, however, Conteh didn't have time to put together the combinations that have earned him the reputation of England's superstar—a title which he also enhanced by winning England's version of a sports superstar competition several months ago.

For the first two rounds, the long reaching left hand of Bennett kept striking the Englishman in the face, making it appear that Conteh might have a long night's work before going to his pre-planned victory celebration at the Penthouse Club.

In round two, Bennett led with a right several times and landed twice.

By round three, Conteh started to open up a bit and Bennett, no longer fearful of the shagging reputation of the champ, reciprocated and the battle started.

It soon ended. As the fighters were in the quarters a fight was made into the fifth round, Conteh threw his jab and a lunging hook. Bennett, soon bewildered by the gushing blood, looked to his corner. He tried to wipe the blood out of his eyes, but it kept flowing and his first hit for the title was over when trainer Eddie Futch said that it was enough.

In a 26-fight career, Bennett has knocked out 21, outpointed three others and suffered only two defeats—a cut eye decision to Tom Betha and a decision to heavyweights Pedro Lovell, who had a 40-pound weight advantage.

In 27 fights, Conteh had scored 20 of his 26 victories inside the distance and lost only once, a debated decision to Eddie Duncan, one of Bennett's victims.

But while that was happening on the field, the Phillies were even husier in the grandstand with a continuing round of negotiations aimed at prying Allen from the Atlanta Braves.

The 30-year-old slugger had four times in the last four years because of his independent manner, "retired" from baseball rather than report to Atlanta and is now training his horse horses.

The Phillies, Allen's original employer in 1964, sense that his customary contribution of 35 to 40 home runs could solve their search for the pennant.

Allen, who has been in the Braves' camp since the end of the season, is now training his horse horses.

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## Absent Allen Seems Headed For Phils, Where He Began

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 11 (UPI).—The McGraw, in the baby blue uniform of the Philadelphia Phillies, was reunited with the New York Mets yesterday, shook hands with everybody in sight, signed autographs like a politician and announced: "We're probably going to get Dick Allen in the next couple of days and we'll win the pennant."

The left-handed screwball specialist and slugger, who convinced the Mets two years ago "You gotta believe," was traded

to the Phillies in December and since has been spreading the gospel for them.

While he led the cheering yesterday, he was surrounded by growing signs of the Phillies' new rank as the "inside-favorite" in the National League East.

For one thing, the Phillies won their fourth straight game this spring without a loss by overpowering four of Yogi Berra's pitchers, 7-3. They started by capitalizing on Jerry Kosman's wildness in the first two innings, then generated 10 hits off the three rookies who followed.

But while that was happening on the field, the Phillies were even husier in the grandstand with a continuing round of negotiations aimed at prying Allen from the Atlanta Braves.

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